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Implementation of measures to improve the quadrennial reporting procedures; compilation of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in compliance with the Decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and resolution E/C.2/2008/L

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1. America Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc (Special 1985)

Period 2001-2004

PART 1. Introduction

America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc (AMIDEAST) is a private, nonprofit organization promoting understanding and cooperation between Americans and the people of the Middle East and North Africa through education, information, and development assistance programs. Headquartered in Washington, DC, AMIDEAST maintains a network of field offices in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen. AMIDEAST demonstrates its support for the work, purposes, and principles of the United Nations in the implementation of programs that promote the development of local institutions.

PART II. Contribution of AMIDEAST to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/ or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

- AMIDEAST/Lebanon sponsored Lebanese participants (via the USAID-funded Professional Training Program) to the World Summit for Social Development, 26 August – 4 September 2002.
- AMIDEAST/Syria supported the work of the Food and Agricultural Organization through the recruitment and placement in U.S. universities of five FAO-sponsored students selected to complete higher studies in agricultural economics, 2001.
- AMIDEAST/UAE's Country Director attended the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) International Conference on the Reform of Secondary Education organized by the Sultanate of Oman's Ministry of Education in Muscat, Oman from 21 December – 23 December 2002. The keynote address was given by Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, Director General of UNESCO at the time.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- AMIDEAST/Jordan offered training courses to the following United Nations organizations: (i) UNICEF: Proposal Writing (6 hours), 2003; (ii) UNICEF: Time Management (8 hours), 2004; (iii) UNRWA: General English Language (36 hours), 2004 (courses held in both Amman and Irbid); (iv) UNRWA: General English Language (36 hours), 2003 (three courses); (v) UNRWA: Business Writing (36 hours), 2002

- AMIDEAST/Syria offered training courses to the following United Nations organizations: (i) UNRWA: General English Language (50 hours), 2003 (four courses); (ii) UNRWA: Business Writing (65 hours), 2003; (iii) UNRWA: Business Skills (32 hours), 2004;

- AMIDEAST/Yemen offered training courses to the following United Nations organizations: (i) UNHCR: General English Language course

- In 2002, AMIDEAST celebrated its 50th anniversary in Marrakech, Morocco, with the hosting of an international conference on "Higher Education in the Arab World: Preparing for the Global Marketplace." Among the speakers featured at this event were the following United Nations personnel: (i) Dr. Victor Billeh, Regional Director for the Arab States, UNESCO, who presented on "Higher Education in the Arab States—A UNESCO Study"; (ii) Dr. Rima Khalaf Hunaidi, Regional Director and Assistant Administrator, UNDP, who presented on "Quality, Standards, and Regulations"

2. American Bar Association (ABA) (General; 1997)

Period: 2001-2004

Part I - Introduction

American Bar Association (ABA) has a long-standing and productive relationship with the United Nations, beginning in 1943 when ABA leader Reginald Heber Smith organized a series of conferences of lawyers and legal scholars resulting in a report, *International Law of the Future*, which contained many provisions that would later appear in the Charter of the United Nations. Today, the ABA is committed to the "advancement of the rule of law in the world" through Goal VIII, and has, for this reason, taken an active role with regard to the United Nations.

During the reporting period (2001-2004) the ABA adopted the following policies:

Terrorism-related

Torture: Condemned any use of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment upon any person within the custody or under the physical control of the U.S. government (including its contractors) and any endorsement or authorization of such measures by government lawyers, officials and agents. Urged the U.S. government to comply with both U.S. laws and international treaties, including the Geneva Conventions, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and related customary international law. **(August 2004)**

Criminal Jurisdiction: Enunciated policy that should govern the proper exercise of universal criminal jurisdiction and clarified the right of a nation to preempt the exercise of such jurisdiction over one or more of its citizens or lawful residents accused of committing an international crime upon declaring its willingness to investigate the allegations and prosecute the accused in accordance with international human rights norms and standards. **(February 2004)**

Democracy Caucus: Supported the creation of a United Nations Democracy Caucus within the United Nations framework to work towards the strengthening of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. **(February 2004)**

Called upon Congress/Executive Branch to ensure that all defendants in any military commission trials that may take place have the opportunity to receive the zealous and effective assistance of Civilian Defense Counsel (CDC), and opposed any qualification requirements or rules restricting the full participation of CDC. (HR 301) **(August 2003)**

Domestic and International Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing: Supported and urged reasonable and balanced initiatives designed to detect and prevent domestic and international money laundering and terrorist financing. **(February 2003)**

Detention: Opposed the incommunicado detention of foreign nationals in undisclosed locations by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and urged protection of all rights of immigration detainees. (HR 115B) **(August 2002)**

Military Commissions: Proposed that military commissions established by the President on November 13, 2001, be structured and implemented to meet the requirements of fundamental fairness as generally recognized both in the United States and among its principal allies in the fight against terrorism. **(February 2002)**

International Tribunals and Jurisdiction

Rome Statute (International Criminal Court): Recommended that the U.S. accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. **(February 2001)**.

Part II. Participation in the work of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies and major conferences:

ABA accredited NGO representatives attended and made substantive contributions to the United Nations Committee on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) working group meetings during the reporting period and other conferences, as follows:

2004

11-22 October: Vienna -- UNCITRAL Working Group on Electronic Commerce. The ABA Delegation actively participated in these deliberations and in discussions with many country delegations, as well as Observer Delegations including the European Commission and The Hague Conference, during the consultation breaks.

27 September: Vienna -- UNCITRAL Working Group on Secured Transactions.
Participated in a working group on Secured Transactions in which UNCITRAL had authorized the preparation of a legislative guide on secured transactions and dealt with a number of various areas including the scope and extent of the project to be addressed and also addressed the intersection of secured transactions and insolvency.

14 June: New York -- UNCITRAL Working Group on Insolvency Law.
Participated in a Working Group session was held at the United Nations facility in conjunction with the UNCITRAL Commission meeting in which the UNCITRAL Commission approved the legislative guide on insolvency as prepared and recommended the same to the General Assembly of the United Nations for adoption.

29 March: New York – UNCITRAL Working Group on Insolvency Law. Participated in a working group session was held at the United Nations focusing upon the preparation of disclosure statements and plans of reorganization, the issue of conflicts and the treatment of and classification of creditors and claims.

2003

30 June 30 - 11July: Vienna – UNCITRAL Thirty-sixth Session. Attended the meeting of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its 36th Session primarily to participate in the discussions of the draft UNCITRAL Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts and providing information about comparable legislation in the United States.

24-28 February: New York – UNICTRAL Working Group V (Insolvency Law). Participated in a working group session addressing definitions as to what constituted property of the estate, the determination of the adoption of an automatic stay in insolvency proceedings, discussions regarding development of a plan and disclosure statements in order to effectuate the reorganization of the insolvent entity, to establish the duties and obligations of an insolvency representative, and to further address the treatment of secured creditors and other creditors in the insolvency proceedings.

2002

9-14 December: Vienna – UNCITRAL Working Group on Insolvency: Participated in working group sessions to continue the development of a legislative guide on insolvency. The group addressed and determined what constituted property of the estate, the imposition of an automatic stay, the treatment of executory contracts, the treatment of fraudulent transfers and preferences, and further addressed rights of creditors and secured creditors to participate in insolvency and restructuring proceedings.

13-17 May: New York City – UNCITRAL Working Group on Insolvency Law: Participated in working group sessions on the continuing project of the development of a legislative guide on insolvency law. Addressed the continuation of the project of developing a legislative guide on insolvency law.

2001

23 July 23 – 3 August: Vienna – UNCITRAL Working Group on Insolvency Law. Assisted in the development of a legislative guide on insolvency and addressed the fundamental issues involved as a necessary component of that work. The focus of this work was to prepare a legislative guide to provide a legal basis for the reorganization and restructuring of businesses and companies as opposed to liquidation.

Other ABA activities during the reporting period: Each year during the reporting period, the ABA held the **Annual ABA Day at the United Nations** which was implemented to (1) bring about a better understanding among ABA leaders of the workings of the United Nations and the issues involved in the current relations between the U.S. and the UN; (2) to better position the ABA to promote United Nations-related policies; and (3) to determine what the ABA an properly do to assist in the betterment of United States-United Nations relations.

3. American Civil Liberties Union – (ACLU) (Special 1994)

Period 2002-2005

Part I – Introduction

i. Aims and purpose of the ACLU

The mission of the ACLU is to maintain and advance civil liberties as embodied in the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution and ratified treaties, including freedom of speech, association, press, religion, speech, and the rights to the franchise, to due process of law, and the equal protection of the law for all people throughout the United States and its possessions, or subject to its jurisdiction, wholly without partisanship. To achieve these aims the ACLU engages in litigation, public education, documentation, and lobbying.

ii. Changes that have has a significant impact

ACLU Structure – In 2004 the ACLU created a permanent Human Rights Program with a mission to ensure that the U.S. government complies with universal human rights principles, in addition to the U.S. Constitution. The Program uses human rights strategies and the human rights framework to complement existing ACLU advocacy on national security, immigrants' rights, women's rights and racial justice issues. In addition to the creation of the Human Rights Program, the ACLU has also created a Racial Justice Project, a Program on the Freedom of Religion and Belief, and a National Security Project. The addition of these projects has allowed the ACLU to become more deeply involved in the substantive work in these areas. Finally, the human rights program engages in international advocacy through the publication of shadow reports, side events, and advocacy before various UN treaty bodies and at the Human Rights Council.

ACLU Membership – There has been an increase in the membership of the ACLU since the submission of our last figures. Current ACLU individual membership is 434,242. ACLU membership continues to include persons from all 50 United States as well as Puerto Rico and Guam.

Changes in ACLU funding – There has been an increase in the funding of the ACLU since the submission of our last figures. The total assets of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Inc., as of March 31, 2007, are $319,193,234. Total liabilities of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Inc., as of March 31, 2007, are $63,420,812. Total support and revenue of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Inc., as of March 31, 2007, is $67,647,755. Total expenses of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Inc., as of March 31, 2007, are $56,121,433. The total assets of the American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., as of March 31, 2007, are $12,934,359. Total liabilities of the American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., as of March 31, 2007, are $12,934,359. Total support and revenue of the American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., as of March 31, 2007, is $30,074,160. Total expenses of the American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., as of March 31, 2007, are $31,179,694.

Part II – Contribution of the Organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other human rights meetings

1) "36th Session of the Committee Against Torture" 1-19 May 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. The ACLU sent a delegation to Geneva for the United States' review before the CAT, where the ACLU delegation lobbied members and discussed the finding from the ACLU shadow report, "Enduring Abuse," on the United States report to the CAT.

2) "87th Session of the Human Rights Committee" 10 - 28 July 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. The ACLU sent a delegation to Geneva for the United States' review before the HRC, where the ACLU delegation lobbied members and discussed the finding from the ACLU shadow report, "Dimming the Beacon of Freedom," on the United States report to the HRC.

3) "72nd Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination" 18 February - 7 March 2008, Geneva, Switzerland. The ACLU sent a delegation to Geneva for the United States' review before the CERD, where the ACLU delegation lobbied members and discussed the finding from the ACLU shadow report, "Race & Ethnicity in America," on the United States report to the CERD. The ACLU also held a side event to discuss their report findings.

4) 2005 Commission on the Status of Women, "Beijing +10 Side Panel Conversation" 8 March 2005, Church Center for the United Nations, New York, USA. The ACLU co-sponsored and participated on the panel.

5) 2007 Commission on the Status of Women, Parallel Event: "Improving the Rights of Incarcerated Girls" 6 March 2007, Church Center for the United Nations, New York, USA. The ACLU sponsored and participated on the panel.

6) Upcoming Advocacy: "48th Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child" 19 May - 6 June 2008, Geneva, Switzerland. The ACLU will attend the session to lobby members and present the finding from its upcoming shadow report looking at United States' compliance of their treaty obligations under the Optional Protocol, specifically vis-à-vis military recruitment, detention of child soldiers, and asylum.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at headquarters

1) *Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants* – The ACLU assisted with his documentation trip to the United States and provided background materials to the Special Rapporteur for his report, which was presented on 7 March 2008 to the Human Rights Council.

2) *Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism* – The ACLU assisted with his documentation trip to the United States and provided background materials to the Special Rapporteur for his report, dated 25 October 2007, to the Human Rights Council. The ACLU also sponsored a side event with the Special Rapporteur during the Human Rights Council's Resumed 6th Session, 13 December 2007.

3) *Meeting with U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights* – In May 2008 the ACLU co-hosted a meeting and reception with the UNHCHR in Washington, DC, USA. The meeting was used as a forum to explore ways for the United States NGO community to better assist the office of the UNHCHR.

iii. Activities in support of global principles

1) *UDHR 60th Anniversary* – The ACLU is organizing a celebration for the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The ACLU is producing a short video that will be available on the internet and will premiere at the 2008 ACLU Membership Conference. In addition, the ACLU will engage in a public education campaign, including the creation of a UDHR Anniversary website which will include educational materials, a reaffirmation petition, and educational pod casts. The purpose of this campaign is to educate ACLU membership as well as the general public on the importance of the UDHR, both to the international human rights system and to the work of the ACLU.

2) *Convention on the Elimination of All for of Discrimination against Women* – The ACLU has been involved in the efforts to see United States ratification of CEDAW. This work has included lobbying of United States Senators and public education campaigns, including a week-long campaign during the week of Mother's Day in the U.S. in 2007 in which we engaged ACLU affiliates and activists through online actions.

3) *Human Rights Workshops* – Since 2003 the ACLU has organized workshops and trainings focused on educating U.S. based lawyers and activists on how to implement the international human rights framework into their domestic United States work. The ACLU has held 10 workshops and trainings since 2003 on issues including, immigration detention, police brutality, immigrant workers rights, juvenile justice, felon disfranchisement, juvenile detention (specifically relating to girls), racial profiling, as well as trainings on shadow report writing and the issue of international law in United States courts. All conferences included United Nations human rights system 101 presentations as well as presentations on the specific United Nations human rights treaties that apply to each issue.

4. Association of Refugees and Displaced Persons of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; (Special; 1997)

Period 2001-2004

Part 1 - Introduction

i. The Union of Associations for refugees, displaced persons and returnees in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter The Union) is a multi-ethnic and non-governmental organization comprised of 93 local grassroots return-related NGOs, which are organized through five regional centers in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main office is located in Sarajevo, and it is responsible for an overall coordination, regular reporting and coordination with the key governmental institutions in state and entity level, international and local non-governmental organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Union works for the protection of refugees, displaced persons and returnees in their basic human right - return to their pre-war homes, right to their property, right for education and insurance; fights against ethnic discrimination in areas where refugees return and other crimes against humanity. The Union also promotes civil society initiatives and strengthens civil society status in the areas where refugees return, through cooperation with local authorities and government institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ii. During the reporting period 2001 - 2004 one significant change has happened related with the name of organization. Previous name of organization "Association for refugees and displaced persons of Bosnia and Herzegovina" has been changed into **"The Union of Associations for refugees, displaced persons and returnees in Bosnia and Herzegovina".**

Explanation: During the return process of refugees in their pre-war houses, local return-related NGOs have been formed, and not any more un-formal group of refugees, that used to comprised the Union.

Part II - Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Union of Associations for refugees, displaced persons and returnees in Bosnia and Herzegovina was able to facilitate the participation of its representative during the reporting period within the following United Nations meetings:

- **Bucharest, Romania, 29 May – 1 June 2003,** Capacity Building Workshop United Nations Informal NGO Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) in Eastern Europe;
- **Geneva, Switzerland, 27 June 2003,** High Commissioners Forum Convention Plus;
- **Geneva, Switzerland, 24-26 September 2003**, 54th Session of the Executive Committee - Pre-ExCom Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations, Palais des Nations, Geneva ,

2001: In late 2001, representatives of the Union attended at the special meeting in **Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzgovina**, where the cooperation among NGO's from Croatia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Herzegovina was agreed upon. The aim was to discuss about repatriation of all three countries and to support the voluntary return process between Croatia, Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

2003: The representatives of Union attended at the 4th Forum of Cities and Regions of South-East Europe (10th Economic Forum), in **Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 22- 23 September 2003**. The aim was to bring the interests of local and regional authorities in South-East Europe to the attention of those in charge of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, and asking donor countries and organizations to provide funding for priority projects in the field of local and regional democracy;

In late 2003, the Union prepared the regional meeting related to the 8th anniversary of the Dayton agreement and realization of its Annex VII – Agreement on refugees and displaced persons, which was held in **Doboj, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 15. December 2003**.

2004: The president of the Union had a speech at the three day Conference "Through practice to rights in the local community – best practice of sustainable solutions for displacement in the former Yugoslavia in the context of local community development – non discriminatory access to rights", that was held in **Fojnica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, June 2004**.

ii. Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

During the reporting period, the Union has been an implementing partner for various agencies implementing integrated returns projects in action program of European Union for Western Balkan countries - CARDS (Community assistance for reconstruction, development and stabilization), including house and basic infrastructure reconstruction, employment and local capacity building, where has been established tight cooperation with UNHCR in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals
The Union contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina by advocating for, or otherwise contributing to the following:

- Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Through projects and advocating, the Union protected interests of most jeopardized category of population – homeless, unemployed, with no adequate education and insurance. In reporting period (2001-2004), the lobby of the Union and special prepared campaigns addressed to relevant return-related international organizations and governmental institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, resulted the following ACTIONS: (a) return of refugees in their pre-war homes: **209.198;** (b) reconstruction of completely devastated houses: **51%**

- Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability: Environmental awareness and reforestation programs in Bosnia through the Union's assistance in projects financed by European Union called CARDS (2000-2003)
  Target 10: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation. ACTIONS: (a) reconnection of houses to water, sewage and electricity networks: **508**

Activities in Support of Global Principles
The United Nations General Assembly designated 20 June 2000 as World Refugee Day to recognize and celebrate the contribution of refugees throughout the world. Since then, on this day the Union organizes variety events: (a) With the slogan "Come and see", the Union organizes visits in 93 places where extremely jeopardized live, in order to draw the public's attention to the refugees who are living in very difficult conditions; (b) Commemorate World Refugee Day though different podium-discussions that inform the public in Bosnia and Herzegovina about the aims of world poverty reduction and Millennium Development Goals.

To mark the International Human Rights Day on 10 December every year, the Union organizes roundtable Bosnia and Herzegovina, where local associations - members of Union- give a report about current situation from the field and human rights violations. Conclusions and official statement are sent to all public media in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Bangladesh Mahila Parishad; (Special; 1997)

Period 2001-2004

PART I

(i) Introduction:

Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (BMP) is a voluntary, national, right-based, action oriented, and membership-based mass women's organization with the aim to ensure development and progress of the country by achieving Gender Equality through emancipating women from discrimination, deprivation, exploitation & backwardness. Having the vision to establish Secular, Democratic, Equity based Human Society and state, BMP emerged on 4 April 1970 with the purpose to resist Violence Against Women, to promote Political participation of Women, to establish Women's Human Rights, to promote Peace and Democracy, to mainstream Women in National Development Process and Policies, to accelerate Women's Rights movement through Intensified Networking Regionally, Nationally and Globally, to establish as a Lobby and Advocacy agent and to ensure sustainability of the organization and movement. The main courses of action pursued to attain the goals of the organization are advocacy and lobbying, mobilizing public opinion, organizing meetings and protests, resisting violence against women, raising awareness, arranging shelter and rehabilitation, providing legal aid, activating Social Action Committee, compiling and formulating demands, developing forums, organizing workshops, imparting training, initiating income generating activities, communication and media campaign, publication and documentation and conducting research including data collection, analysis and dissemination.

ii) Expanded Areas of Activity:_After being affiliated with Economic and Social Council, BMP has expanded its area of activity and the number of members has also increased. In 2001 BMP had almost 100,000 members, while in 2004 the number increased to 133,000 (approximately).

PART II - Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

During the reporting period, BMP representatives participated in following programs: (a) Regional Consultation on Women's Rights to Participate in Political and Public Life (Article 7 & 8 of CEDAW Convention), 9-12 December 2004, Jakarta, Indonesia. The General Secretary attended as a Resource Person; (b) Concluding Comments of 31st Session of Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Committee, 1-9 July 2004, New York. The General Secretary participated in the plenary session and delivered a statement; (c) Regional Consultation Meeting by International Women's Rights Action Watch-Asia Pacific (IWRAW-AP) on CEDAW Implementation Monitoring and regarding Ratification of Article 2, 9-12 October 2003, Shri Lanka. Assistant General Secretary attended the program; (d) Fourth Regional Ministerial Meeting of United Nations Development Fund for women (UNIFEM), 19-21 November 2001, Delhi. General Secretary attended the program.

Other meetings: (a) Meeting on Asia Pacific Non-Governmental Organization Forum on Beijing + 10, 30 June-4 July 2004, Bangkok. The Assistant General Secretary attended a session on Political Participation arranged by Bangladesh Group, presented a paper on political participation and provided input in setting recommendations. She also attended other sessions of the program; (b) Conference on "Confronting" Violence: Recounting Resistance, Envisioning Justice, 17-19 March 2004, Delhi, India. The General Secretary participated in the program; (c) Workshop on Elimination of Violence Against Women in Partnership With Men, 2-5 December 2003, Delhi, India, The General Secretary participated as Resource Person; (d) South Asian Regional Consultative Meeting (SARC), 7-8 January 2002, Katmandu. General Secretary attended the program; (e) South Asian Writing/Planning Workshop of IWRAW-AP, 6-11 August 2001, Malaysia. Representative of BMP attended the program; (f) Asia Pacific Summit of Women Mayors, 19-22 June 2001, Bangkok. Representative of BMP attended the program; (g) Gender Citizenship & Governance Program, 18-28 February 2001, Shri Lanka. Representatives of BMP attended the program.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

(a) BMP has received support from United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), IWRAW-AP, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Global Fund for Women and Local Donor Consortium. BMP continued CEDAW implementation monitoring with the assistance of IWRAW-AP; (b) BMP conducted an Action Research on Gender Citizenship & Good Governance (GCG) in collaboration with the Royal Tropical Institute of Netherlands (KIT); (c) BMP, along with other like-minded organizations, AIN-O-Salish Kendra (ASK) and Steps Towards Development prepared a Shadow Report to the 50th periodic Report of the Government of Bangladesh and submitted that to the UNCEDAW Committee at its 31st session on 9 July 2004.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):

BMP took initiatives for supporting Goal 3 of MDGs while it created awareness within the country about Reduction of Child Mortality (Goal 4) and Improvement of Maternal Health (Goal 5) through meetings and seminars.

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women
Target 4: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments
Action: BMP continued advocacy, lobbying for having a proportion of Seats held by Women in the National Parliament, i.e. reserving 1/3 seats for women in the national Election (in Bangladeshi context). BMP submitted a bill in the parliament in 2004 in this regard and organized discussions and sharing meetings with the political parties, administrative bodies, the Head of the State and the opposition, parliament members (both male and female), civil society representatives, media personnel frequently.

Activities in Support of Global Principles: BMP is working in the light of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC), Human Rights Declaration, Cairo Declaration and Beijing Platform for action (BPFA). During the reporting period, BMP organized programs to observe International Women's Day (8 March), International Day for Women Health (28 March), UNCEDAW Day (3 September), World day for Prevention of Child Abuse (19 November), International Fortnight for Resisting Violence Against Women (25 November-9 December) and International Human Rights Day (10 December) each year both at local and national level. The programs focus the theme of United Nations in Bangladeshi context.

Causes for the limited participation of the organization in the work of Economic and Social Council: The organization has focused its activities on promoting and protecting women's human rights in Bangladesh and it is working mainly with government, non-government and local organizations within the country. In spite of its effort and desire BMP's limitation of funds as a voluntary organization should be taken into account for which BMP failed to attend different programs including the programs of the Economic and Social Council as well. Yet, BMP always tried to remain updated through collecting information from the internet about the programs held under the priority areas of the organization.

6. Center for Justice and International Law – CEJIL; (Special; 1996)

Period 2000-2003

I. Introduction

CEJIL's principal objective is to achieve the full implementation of international human rights norms in the member states of the Organization of American States through the use of the Inter-American System for the Protection of Human Rights (IAS) and other international protection mechanisms. CEJIL's mandate is fulfilled through work in three program areas: the Legal Defense Program, the Training and Dissemination Program, and the Campaign to Strengthen the Inter-American System.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

2000

1 June 2000 – A CEJIL representative participated in the seminar "Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)".

1 January to 31 December, 2000 – CEJIL Brazil conducted workshops for the National Association of Centers for the Defense of Children on international standards for the protection of children's rights.

2001

1 February 2001 – CEJIL's Executive Director lectured on the San Salvador Protocol and the need to implement a monitoring mechanism during the workshop "Justifiability of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) with Particular Reference to an Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" at Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland. Organized by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with the International Commission of Jurist.

7 June 2001 – CEJIL's Executive Director presented on the experience of litigating on behalf of refugees before the inter-American system at an experts' meeting to examine and compare the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) supervisory role and the supervisory mechanisms of the Inter.-American Human Rights System. Organized by the UNHCR and the Inter American Court of Human Rights.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

- Financial assistance from United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT) 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 (P. 280) to litigate cases of torture in the Americas.
- Financial assistance from UNHCR in 2002 and 2003 for activities related to refugees and displaced populations.
- **1 November 2001** – CEJIL conducted a workshop for UNHCR staff in Costa Rica to introduce them to the Inter American System with a special emphasis on cases of refugees.
- **1 May 2002** – CEJIL conducted workshops for UNHCR staff throughout the Americas and also trained government officials, such as the Costa Rican Migration Office, to improve their understanding of the issue of refugees according to international human rights law.
- **1 June 2002** – CEJIL hosted a round table discussion in Costa Rica with the Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean for the UNHCR to discuss how NGOs can benefit from the United Nations Universal System for the Protection of Human Rights.
- **1 July 2002** – CEJIL and the University of Notre Dame organized a seminar on the "Justiciability of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Mexico" to generate innovative strategies to be used in the litigation of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) cases before the IAS. A member of the United Nations ECOSOC discussed the obligations of state parties under the Covenant on ESCR. The United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education spoke on the influence of international financial institutions on education.
- **1 July 2002** – CEJIL and UNHCR co-hosted the "Regional Andean Seminar on the Protection of Refugees through the use of the IAS" in Lima, Peru to discuss the situation of displaced Colombians in the Andean Region.
- **1 October 2002** – CEJIL organized a round table discussion in Honduras for people with protective measures from the Inter American Commission, human rights activists and UNAIDS.
- **11 November 2002** – CEJIL, a representative from UNHCR in Venezuela, Vicariato de Darien and Justicia y Paz visited the region of Darien in Panama to become familiar with the situation of increased number of Colombian refugees fleeing to Panama for safety. After this visit CEJIL and UNHCR coordinated a workshop in Costa Rica to further discuss the situation of these refugees and come up with a plan of action.
- **24 to 27 January 2003** – CEJIL and UNHCR jointly organized the seminar "Strengthening the protection of refugee rights through the Inter American System" in Costa Rica for human rights organizations in the Andean region.
- **15 July 2003** – CEJIL met with the United Nations Working Group on Forced Disappearances to discuss the situation of this issue in El Salvador.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

CEJIL contributed to the MDG's in the following geographical regions: North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. CEJIL uses strategic litigation of emblematic cases in the Inter American System to ensure redress for victims and to contribute to broader structural change. Major actions undertaken were the following:

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women - Number of cases related to women and women's rights: 25

Goal 5: Improve maternal health:
Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio - In 2000 CEJIL took the case of Mamerita Mestanza v. Peru, one among a large number of cases of women affected by a massive, compulsory, and systematic government policy of forced sterilization as a means for rapidly altering the reproductive behavior of poor, Indian, rural women.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS - Cases on and protective measures for people with AIDS: 4

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources - Cases related to environmental sustainability and environmental activists: 5

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development
Target 14: Address the special needs of Landlocked Countries and Small Island Developing States:

- Cases in Bolivia: 3 - Issues: Women's rights, illegal detentions.
- Cases in the Dominican Republic: 4 - Issues: Forced disappearance, discrimination of Haitians and Dominicans of Haitian Descent.
- Cases in Paraguay: 9 - Issues: Child soldiers, street children, youth prison facilities, indigenous peoples rights, freedom of expression.

7. December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat (DTMIS) (Special; 1997)

Period 2001-2004

Part 1 - Introduction:

The December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat [DTMIS] is an organization whose goal is to ensure the protection of human rights of people of African descent throughout the African Diaspora and on the African continent. Its work within the United Nations is dedicated to working around those issues which effect people of African descent and to promote the use of UN organs and Special Procedures to improve the qualify of life for African people. In various parts of the world, the DTMIS organizes anti-racist activities in local communities and publicizes the UN procedures as a vehicle for effecting the securing and protection of human rights.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Work in the United Nations:

In 2001-2004, DTMIS participated in the 57th-60th sessions (19/3/01-21/4/01; 18/3/02-26/4/02; 17/3/03-25/4/03; 15/04-23/4/04, respectively) of the Commission on Human Rights [CHR] held in Geneva, Switzerland. We made oral interventions on the following agenda items- the Right to Development; Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and All Forms of Discrimination; Question of the Violation of Human Rights in the Occupied Arab Territories, including Palestine; Violations of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Any Part of the World; Civil and Political Rights; the Rights of Peoples to Self-Determination; Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Forms of Treatment; Right to Restitution, Compensation and Rehabilitation for Victims of Grave Violations of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. We addressed issues of summary and arbitrary execution and conditions of incarceration. We participated in the Second and Third International Preparatory Committee meetings for the United Nations World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance [WCAR] held in Geneva, Switzerland, 21/5 /01- 6/1/01; 30/7/01-10/8/01, respectively.

The DTMIS, along with the AICT (International Association Against Torture/Asociacion Internacional Contra la Tortura), organized and participated in the NGO grouping of People of African Descent to act as a lobbying group in the WCAR process. We focused on the issues of the recognition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery as a Crime against Humanity; the economic basis of racism; and reparations for the descendants of the victims of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and slavery.

On 31/7/01, the DTMIS testified at a hearing titled "Discussion on the U.N. World Conference Against Racism," before the Sub-Committee on International Operations and Human Rights of the Committee on International Relations of the U.S. House of Representatives (107th Congress) in Washington D.C., USA.

The DTMIS, in conjunction with the AICT, organized 400 people to attend the WCAR in Durban, South Africa 31/8/2001- 8/9/2001. In Durban this group effectively lobbied UN member states concerning the final document. The DTMIS and the AICT also met with the African Group about their concerns.

During this reporting period the DTMIS was in regular contact with the Special Rapporteur on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance regarding his mandate. We provided him with information and updates and lobbied for him to conduct a follow-up visit to the United States.

DTMIS was a participant in Geneva, Switzerland at the First, Second and Third sessions (25/11/02-29/11/02; 3/2/03-7/2/03; 29/9/03-10/10/03, respectively) of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (established by the Commission on Human Rights in 2002) during which it lobbied for, among other things, an expanded budget so that the Group could conduct some of its meetings in the Americas and other parts of the African Diaspora. The DTMIS attended sessions (particularly during the September-December period) and lobbied member states of the Third Committee, at the United Nations, New York City, when it addressed issues pertinent to our mandate.

Millennium Development Goals

DTMIS has worked in particular around the following MDGs: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger; Reducing child mortality; Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases; develop a global partnership for development.

In regards to development, in July 2002, the DTMIS signed an Agreement of Cooperation with the then-OAU which was to provide mutual and reciprocal aid to the parties, representing the African continent and the African Diaspora.
The DTMIS collected and sent humanitarian supplies for those hit by floods in Mozambique (2001) and drought in Zimbabwe.

8. Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia – FNPR (Special; 1998)

Period 2002-2005

PART I - Introduction

The Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia (FNPR) was established in 1990. On October 6-7, 2005 Russian trade unions celebrated their 100th Anniversary and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia (FNPR) turned 15. During their 100-year-long history Russian trade unions' experienced different stages of development and methods of struggle. The FNPR is the largest trade union association of the workers in Russia. At present, it affiliates 43 national industrial unions, with another 5 national industrial unions building their relationships with FNPR on the basis of the bilateral agreements on cooperation. Today, the FNPR accounts for about 30 millions or 94 percent of all trade unions members in this country. 78 inter-regional and territorial trade union associations (councils, federations), affiliated with the FNPR alongside with industrial unions, are operating in all republics, regions, oblasts of the Russian Federation.

The FNPR plays a leading role in the performance of the trade union party in the Russian Tripartite Commission (RTC) on regulation of social and labour relations, having 24 out of 30 seats allocated to trade unions. M.V. Shmakov, FNPR President, is the coordinator of the RTC's trade union party. Within the framework of social partnership, the General Agreements were concluded in Russia between the all-Russian associations of trade unions, all-Russian associations of the employers, and Government of the Russian Federation. Tariff agreements are concluded on the industrial level, with the territorial tripartite agreements being signed in the administrative formations.

The FNPR is involved at the expertise level in drafting the federal laws primarily related to the social and labour field, the trade union and workers' rights.

The FNPR is the only trade union centre of Russia having a developed system of the trade union education. Under the FNPR Conception of Trade Union Education, the leading role in the system of the trade unionists' training belongs to the Academy of Labour and Social Relations, certified by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the highest international category in 2000. Thanks were tendered to the work collective of the

Academy by President of the Russian Federation for its major contribution to the development of science and the training of highly skilled experts. The Academy of Labour and Social Relations is recognized as a basic scientific, educational, and methodical centre in the field of social and labour relations.

In its activities related to the training of trade unionists and the trade union education, the FNPR has been actively cooperating with the International Labour Organization (ILO), Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS) programs, the F. Ebert Foundation, the H. Böckler Foundation, a number of national trade union centers in foreign countries: Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan in the first place. In order to raise the efficiency of the trade union education, the FNPR regularly carries out various kinds of educational and training programs in cooperation with trade unions from different countries. The FNPR has been actively working on reaching actual gender equality in Russia, in the sphere of labour. The FNPR activity is also focused on the youth policy, which is often widely discussed during various kinds of international youth trade union forums.

Since its foundation the FNPR has been actively cooperating with ILO. Our choice is quite clear, as the FNPR supports social dialogue and settles collective labour disputes through negotiations and collective actions. The FNPR has repeatedly used the ILO platform and its mechanisms of control to defend social and economic interests of workers and trade union rights and freedoms in Russia. Everyone still remembers the FNPR and its affiliate's complaints regarding the violation of the ILO Convention No. 95 On Wage Protection in Russia. It has been under ILO's control for several years.

The FNPR takes an active part in working out cooperation programs between ILO and the Russian Federation, which are the basis of relationship between ILO and the Russian participants in the tripartite dialogue.

In the framework of implementation of these programs in Russia major international trade union forums were held on the protection of trade union rights and freedoms, trade union education and back pay. There should be noticed the success of the introduction of modern training methods, used by ILO, into the system of the FNPR trade union training.

There have been positive results of other major cooperation projects with ILO: on the social consequences of Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), social aspects of globalization, labour migration, HIV/AIDS at the working place, gender equality and many others.

Main directions of activity in brief: (i) Organizational trade union work; (ii) Regulation of social and labour relations; (iii) Social guaranteeing; (iv) Legal protection of workers and trade union members; (v) Technical labour inspection; (vi) Cooperation with Federal authorities; (vii) International cooperation with foreign trade union centers and organizations.

PART II - Contribution of the FNPR and cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies for the period 2002 – 2005.

2002: (i) 10–13 June, 90th session of International Labour Conference; (ii) 15-19 July, visit of the ILO delegation headed by ILO General director Juan Somavia, Moscow, Russia; (iii) 25

September, "First social dimension of Globalization for the Russian Federation", Moscow, Russia; (iv) 10–13 November, conference "The role of trade unions and international financial organizations" ICFTU – ILO, Budapest, Hungary; (v) 10–23 November, 285th session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland

2003: (i) 21 January, coordinated tripartite meeting on ILO – Russia program's realization with the participation of ILO experts, Moscow, Russia; (ii) 21–23 February, high-level consultative meeting on Russia joining WTO, S.-Petersburg, Russia; (iii) 2–10 March, 47th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations headquarters, New York; (iv) 9–22 March, 286th session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland; (v) 1–21 June, 91st session of International Labour Conference, 287th session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland; (vi) 27 June, meeting with Mrs. Elizabeth Gudson, an officer of International labour bureau of ILO, Moscow, Russia; (vii) 31–6 August, Tripartite consultation of experts on labour norms in fishing sector; (viii) 9–22 November, 289th session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland; (ix) 4 December, workshop-presentation of the ILO research on "Forced labour as a result of illegal migration and human traffic in Russia", Moscow, Russia; (x) 10 December, presentation social research's results on "Rich and poor in modern Russia", Moscow, Russia; (xi) 11 December, meeting on summing-up the implementation of the FNPR – ILO cooperation program, Moscow, Russia

2004: (i) 25–30 January, 4th meeting "Issykul dialog" supported by ILO in the framework of International conference on migration policy for countries of Central Asia, Caucasus and neighboring states, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; (ii) 6 February, Tripartite meeting of working group on social dimensions of Russia joining WTO, Moscow, Russia; (iii) 3–11 March, 48th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations headquarters, New York; (iv) 14–27 March, 290th session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland; (v) 30 May–19 June, 92nd session of International Labour Conference, 291st session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland; (vi) 3 September, Tripartite meeting of working group on the project "Struggle against human traffic and its consequences in the form of forced labour in Central Asia and Russian Federation" under ILO, Moscow, Russia; (vii) 13 September, National round table discussion: "A fair globalization for the Russian Federation (Presentation done by world commission on social aspects of globalization", St.-Petersburg, Russia. Russian Federation – ILO; (viii) 12 October, ILO presentation "Struggle against human traffic and its consequences in the form of forced labour in Central Asia and Russian Federation" under ILO, Moscow, Russia; (ix) 8-21 November, 292nd session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland

2005: (i) 12-15 January, participation of Ministry of Public Health and FNPR delegation in the workshop organized by ILO on minimum wages in public sector; (ii) 17 January, meeting with regional director for Europe and Central Asia (ILO) F. Buttler, Moscow, Russia; (iii) 14–18 February, 7th ILO European conference, Budapest, Hungary; (iv) 27 February–7 March, 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations headquarters, New York; (v) 2 March, presentation of the ILO research on "Immigration amnesty", Moscow, Russia; (vi) 6–25 March, 292nd session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland; (vii) 8–12 March, European Union - ILO conference "Unity in variety: the necessity of creation of integral labour inspection system", Mondorf-les Bains, Luxemburg; (viii) 9–12 March, meeting of trade unions and ministers of labour in the framework of "G8", London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; (ix) 30–31 March, ILO workshop on labour relations, Moscow, Russia; (x) 7–8 April, international ILO conference "Struggle against poverty and incomes policy in the north-west region of Russia – gender aspect", St. Petersburg, Russia; (xi) 29 May–18 June, 93rd session of International Labour Conference, 293rd session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland; (xii) 27–29 June, meeting with trade unions leaders of "G8" with prime-minister of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London; (xiii) 6–19 November, 294th session of the ILO Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland; (xiv) 19-21 December, Tripartite workshop organized by ILO on international labour standards, national legislation and social dialogue, Moscow, Russia

9. Green Cross International – GCI (General; 1997)

Period 2001-2004

Part 1 - Introduction:

Green Cross International (GCI) is a non-governmental organization that promotes global change by means of multi-sectoral mediation to help humanity adapt its relationship towards nature in order to sustain the basis of life on Earth. GCI works to demonstrate the crucial nexus between poverty, security and the environment and the impact each of these has on humanity. The organization also aims to prevent conflicts over scarce natural resources, assist those affected by the environmental effects of wars, and promote a genuine value and behaviour shift globally with regards to the environment and sustainability. GCI provides unbiased environmental analysis and expertise, information dissemination, education, objective evaluations for public debate, scientific studies, and social and medical support, while striving to ensure a new perspective is available which works on the premise that global solidarity and understanding are essential to a sustainable future.

Between 2001 and 2004, Green Cross International has expanded the Green Cross Network by creating a GCI office in Lyon, France in January 2001. Green Cross International has continued in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its bodies through its programmes and the number of conferences participated in within the years 2001–2004.

The following conferences highlight this cooperation: (a) GCI has been one of the most active civil society participants at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August - 4 September 2002, especially in the development of the European Union Water Initiative; (b) GCI and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held the international conference, From Conflict to Cooperation in International Water Resources Management: Challenges and Opportunities, in Delft, the Netherlands, November 2002.

The Millennium Development Goals are vitally important to GCI. This can be seen in each project of GCI, which in many ways work towards accomplishing these goals. **Universal water rights** are necessary for survival and development. **Medical care** and the push for **chemical weapon disarmament** relate to reducing child mortality, and improving all health. Finally, projects related directly to energy conservation and environmental sustainability are prevalent throughout the Green Cross network.

Universal water rights: Green Cross International's "Water for Peace" programme aimed to promote cooperation and conflict resolution throughout the world's trans-boundary river basins.

Through this programme, GCI worked with governments, local authorities, civil society and United Nations' bodies like United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNESCO to remove obstacles, to integrated and cooperative water management and resolve related conflicts. "Water for Peace" focused on six important international basins across the world: the Parana La Plata, the Jordan, the Volga, the Okavango, the Volta and the Danube.

These efforts can be seen from Green Cross organizations in Africa, Europe, the Middle East, the Americas as well as the South Pacific. Projects for "Water for Peace" include: (a) The Green Cross Argentina project started in March 2000, when they signed an agreement with the Bi-National Entity (EBY) to help resolve the social and environmental conflicts which have arisen as a result of the Yacyreta Dam on the border of Argentina and Paraguay; (b) The International Dialogues on Water for Life and Peace, organized by GCI, Green Cross Italy and the Emilia Romagna Region in Bologna and Reggio Emilia (Italy, 24-25 September 2003). The major outcome of this conference was the agreement of the *Local and Regional Authorities Water Initiative; (c)* The round table entitled "Environment and Economic Consequences of Low Power Dam Construction on the Volga River", held in Moscow, 20 October 2004. The project (organized by GCI, Green Cross Italy and Green Cross Russia) was attended by several actors directly involved in the development of the Volga River Bassin.

In addition, GCI launched the "Right to Water Campaign" (as announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on 13 September 2004 at the World Urban Forum in Barcelona) whose ultimate goal was to help resolve the problem of water access and the lack of proper sanitation services for millions of people all over the world. Many Green Cross National Organizations implemented projects as part of the campaign: (a) Green Cross Bolivia began, in December 2004, a pilot project on basic sanitation in the community of San Antonio Lomerio. The project involved the installation of thirteen tanks for harvesting rainwater and thirteen ecological latrines, as well as training of participants in the areas of water and system maintenance and basic hygiene; (b) Green Cross Swaziland completed, in 2004, the "Engwenyameni project", and a fully operational water system that beneficiates 2000 inhabitants of Engwenyameni.

Medical care: The Social Medical Care Programme (SocMed) active in Belarus, the Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Vietnam aimed to help the populations affected by Chernobyl and Agent Orange resume normal lives, focused particularly on children, young adults, and families. From April to September 2001, **22,000** children beneficiated this programme. In the Russian Federation GCI has focused on chemical weapons stockpile areas since 2003, including Children Therapy and Health Education Camps, Mother and Child Projects and Health Monitoring Projects.

Chemical weapon disarmament: Via its Legacy of the Cold War Programme, GCI promoted the clean up and conversion of military bases for civilian use, the remediation of nuclear contamination, and the environmentally responsible destruction of conventional and chemical weapons stockpiles. This programme started in 1994 with the active participation of Green Cross Russia, Global Green United States of America, Green Cross Switzerland and the overall support of Green Cross International.

Between 2001 and 2004, this programme implemented projects such as:

- The promotion of a public Forum "Challenges to Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in the Russian Federation: Status and Prospects at year end 2000" in order to mark the third anniversary of Russia's ratification of the Convention on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons.
- The "Destroy Chemical Weapons Now!" Campaign, implemented between 2002 and 2004, and aimed at raising awareness on the need for the swift destruction of chemical weapons and the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.
- The identification of sites used to burn clandestinely chemical weapons, in the Leonidovka arsenal near Penza (central Volga basin, Russia Federation) with the help of Green Cross experts. As a result, a first site was isolated in summer 2004.

The promotion of environmental education was also very important to GCI. International conferences on environmental education are regularly held by many of our National Organizations:

- Green Cross Japan launched "Environmental diaries" in which elementary schoolchildren wrote down what they thoughts and deeds for the good of the environment.
- Green Cross Romania carried out a project called "With the Eyes and Minds Towards Europe" aimed at increasing the awareness of local communities about the European legislation in the field of nature conservation.
- Green Cross Denmark has been involved in several international projects such as the construction of schools of development based on the principles of sustainability on Yining, Province of Xin Yiang People's Republic of China, Musetesti in Romania, Sarajevo, Ghana, Latvia and Chile.
- Green Cross Czech Republic conducted "The Responsible Care Project" aimed at stimulating enterprises to provide ecological training to their employees on such issues as safety at work, waste management and the use of dangerous substances.

Finally, all projects of GCI pertained to environmental sustainability. In this respect, the Earth Dialogues, initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev and Maurice Strong, are an innovative new series of public forums on ethics and sustainable development which aimed to raise public awareness around the moral dimensions of the three key challenges of our time: security, poverty and environmental sustainability.

The first Conference was held in Lyon, France and several other conferences eventually took place between 2001 and 2004 as follows:

- Earth Dialogues Lyon, France, 2002.
- Earth Dialogues Lahore, Pakistan, 2003.
- Earth Dialogues Barcelona, Spain, 2004.
- Earth Dialogues New York, United States, 2004.

10. The Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development – IAPG (Special; 1998)

Period 2002-2005

I. Introduction

The Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG) is a Regional network of parliamentarians from countries throughout the Americas committed to bringing a rights-based approach to development policies in the region. The IAPG is a non-governmental international organization that has served as a clearinghouse of information for over twenty years. Since its foundation in 1983, the IAPG has been promoting an open dialogue on population and development issues, and the exchange of experiences and lessons learned among parliamentarians, and among these and other decision-makers at the national, regional, and international level. The IAPG's main activities include: education, outreach, networking, and technical assistance to parliamentarians.

The main **mission** of the organization is to **(i)** encourage an open dialogue within a population and development agenda, through innovative ideas that incorporate human rights and gender equality principles within a broad human development framework; **ii)** promote collaboration and alliances among and between member parliamentarians, popularly elected representatives, and different sectors of civil society, nationally, regionally and internationally; and **iii)** support and empower legislators in leadership roles in the Americas to work together in a coordinated effort with a view to promoting laws and policies on population and development-related matters in all countries in the Americas.

The IAPG is part of a worldwide movement of networks on population and development, and therefore has a mandate to work in the Americas or Western Hemisphere region which encompasses Canada, the United States, and Latin America and The Caribbean (the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians in Asia, the European Forum, the Arab-African Forum, all work collaborative as sister organizations, all have consultative status with the UN). Among the IAPG's main areas of work are: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Gender-based Violence, HIV/AIDS, Adolescents and Youth, Trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Discrimination, and Migration among others.

Change in the By-laws: In 2005 the Board of Directors approved an important amendment to the organization's By-laws that resulted in a renewed institutional structure, although the vision and mission of the organizations remains the same. This change was designed to create a more democratic and transparent governing body with a new Board of Directors and it also created the Council (whose members represent each country where there is a national parliamentary group on population and development). The IAPG's Board of Directors is now comprised of seven parliamentarians (all in Office) who represent each sub region in the Americas: Southern Cone (two positions), Andean Region (one), North America (two), Central America (one) and the Caribbean (one). The Board of Directors manages the organization's affairs and is governed by its Bylaws. The new Council is governed by the "Articles of Incorporation" and elects the Board. This important change in the governing structure of the organization has resulted in an increase in the number member groups belonging to the IAPG. To date, the IAPG has national parliamentary groups in thirteen countries of the Latin America and Caribbean region; each one conformed by parliamentarians and to its own structure.

The IAPG's sources of funding remain the same (mainly UNFPA, UNIFEM) but with some additional sources, such as the government of Japan, through the Trust Fund for Inter-country NGO Activities – a fund that is channeled through UNFPA. This Trust Fund has generously financed many of the IAPG's activities since 2001, including the creation of the organization's website. The IAPG continues to works in alliance with various international ONGs, such as

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and Population Action International (PAI), all of which have financially supported a number of IAPG's activities and are very active at the various UN meeting and conferences.

The IAPG is currently in the process of transferring its operations to the field in order to function more effectively and with a closer connection to its network. However, due to the important work that the IAPG has with the UN, the organization will continue to keep a 'Liaison Office' in New York, which will oversee all of its activities at the Untied Nations. The new offices will be based in Panama, closely working with its partner agencies that have established its regional Country Offices in Panama City, at the City of Knowledge.

II. Contribution of the IAPG to the work of the United Nations

The IAPG organizes workshops and dialogues, and produces publications and information materials on specific issues to sensitize parliamentarians and policy-makers on population and development issues, as well as provides direct technical assistance at the request of individual members of parliament. Since 2001, the IAPG has been actively involved in various UN meetings (PrepComs) related to the priority issues of the organization, while at the same sensitizing its members about the functioning mechanisms and the role of the United Nations. In parallel, the IAPG has also lobbied for language promoting a stronger role of parliamentarians in the various UN Outcome documents.

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

- **New York, 29 January – 2 February 2001:** *Second Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly,* for the Follow-up to the *World Summit for Children*. The IAPG Secretariat attended the session and issued a joint Statement with its sister networks.
- **New York, 25-27 June 2001:** The IAPG coordinated the participation of a delegation of parliamentarians from the LAC region to attend the *Special Session to Review and Address the Problem of HIV/AIDS.* The IAPG issued a joint Statement with its sister networks.
- **Santiago, Chile, 10-11 March 2004:** During the events surrounding the ICPD tenth anniversary, the IAPG was actively involved and coordinated a delegation of parliamentarians to attend the ECLAC (Regional Commission) *Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development.* The meeting adopted the Santiago Declaration reaffirming the commitment of countries to the ICPD goals and highlighting the importance of attaining those goals in order to achieve the MDGs. The parliamentarians lobbied for the adoption of the document reaffirming the Programme of Action, and issued their own statement which was read during the session.
- **San Juan, Puerto Rico, 29-30 June 2004:** A joint delegation of LAC and European parliamentarians attended this meeting which endorsed the "Santiago Declaration" by consensus through a resolution adopted by the *Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development,* and by the ECLAC session meeting on July 2, 2004. The parliamentarians attended the session and lobbied for the adoption of the Declaration, and participated in other joint events.
- **New York, 28 February - 11 March 2005:** The IAPG coordinated the participation of a delegation of parliamentarians from LAC to the Forty-Ninth Session of the *Commission on the*

Status of Women (CSW), held at the United Nations Secretariat. In addition, with its sister network the Inter-European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development, the IAPG organized a number of joint activities with parliamentarians and high-level public officials from both regions, including a side event titled: *"The role of parliaments in the Promotion and Protection of Women's rights: Political and Legislative Commitment on the Beijing and Cairo Conferences*". A parliamentary Declaration was also distributed during this CSW Session.

- **New York, 4-8 April 2005:** Coordinated the participation of a delegation of LAC parliamentarians to the Thirty-Eight Session of the *Commission on Population and Development*. A briefing session with the parliamentarians was organized in conjunction with UNFPA and Population Action International (PAI). In addition, Representative Maria A. Saá, parliamentarian from Chile, read a Statement during the CPD on behalf of the IAPG.
- To date the IAPG continues to involve parliamentarians in various UN meetings and sessions like the *Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on Population and Development, the Permanent Forum of Indigenous Issues,* among others. Like the above meetings, the IAPG works collaboratively and in joint partnership with the UNFPA to promote and advance the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

- **International Parliamentarians' Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (IPCI/ICPD):** since 2002, the IAPG has been the co-secretariat with UNFPA and the other sister networks for these worldwide parliamentarian conferences that take place every two years. The first one was held in Ottawa, the second in Strasbourg, (in 2002 and 2004 respectively), and the last one in Bangkok in 2006. These conferences bring together more than 200 participants and are designed to focus attention on the two essential elements required for the successful implementation of the 1994 Cairo International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD); creating an enabling policy environment and mobilizing adequate funding from both developed and developing countries. A Parliamentary Declaration of Commitment is adopted during each meeting.
- **"*Global Survey of Parliamentarians*"(2005):** The IAPG also provided support for this UNFPA initiative to take stock on the role of parliamentarians on the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) and MDGs. The IAPG was in charge of conducting the interviews and compiled the materials for the parliamentarians from the Americas. In addition to the above, given IAPG's mandate to implement the ICPD PoA, the IAPG continues to have projects with UNFPA Latin America and Caribbean Division, and IERD in support of the parliamentarian networks. We also have projects with UNIFEM, in particular surrounding the issue of Violence Against Women, and have produced information materials for parliamentarians in this and other areas related to women's empowerment.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the IAPG in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Because the IAPG is guided in its work by the different international instruments surrounding the issue of population and development with a rights-based approach, the parliamentary advocacy work is cross-cutting in line with the implementation of the ICPD PoA, the Beijing Platform for Action, and the achievement of the MDGs, in particular but not limited to, Goals 1, 3, 5 and 6.

However, as the global development community is focusing on the MDGs, the IAPG has focused its regional advocacy initiatives to build regional and national political support for the MDGs and to shape strategies for achieving the MDGs and particularly the inclusion of reproductive health and rights.

- **Brasilia, Brazil, 4 August 2005:** The IAPG co-organized, together various UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNAIDS, IPPF/WHR, BEMFAM) a Regional Forum in Brazil that included parliamentarians, Ministers and high-level officials, young people and NGO representatives from 15 countries. The objective of the meeting was to promote an open dialogue on the important linkages between sexual and reproductive health and rights and the MDGs, in light of the Millennium Summit in September 2005.
- **New York, September 2005:** The IAPG promoted the participation of a delegation of parliamentarians and organized a briefing with those attending the High-Level Session.

III. Conclusion

The above report summarizes the activities that the IAPG has carried out to promote the work of the United Nations. Most of the activities in recent years have been dedicated to expand its current membership structure through the creation of national parliamentary groups, while at the same time implementing activities at the national, regional and international level. One limitation has been our small staff of the Regional Secretariat (two full-time plus consultants and volunteers), and we expect that our move to the field (Panama) will contribute to an increase in staff and to implement other projects. The activities covering the period 2006-2009 will be submitted in the next quadrennial Report due in 2010.

11. International Club for Peace Research (Spécial; 1998).

Period 2002-2005

Introduction

Le Club International pour la Recherche de la Paix (CIRP) est une Organisation Non Gouvernementale (ONG) créée à Yaoundé en 1995 dont le but principal est d'éduquer et sensibiliser les populations aux problématiques des droits de l'homme et à la culture de la paix. En plus des activités de lobbying, les activités du Club concernent aussi le monitoring des violations des droits de l'homme, de l'évolution démocratique et de la bonne gouvernance. En outre, le CIRP aide à la réalisation des projets à caractère communautaire, offre son assistance judiciaire et participe à la protection des victimes des violations des droits de l'homme. Enfin, le CIRP est membre du réseau de la Campagne Globale pour l'Education à la Paix, du Réseau l'Action International contre les Armes Légères, du Réseau International pour le Désarmement et le Mondialisation, de la Campagne Internationale pour l'Interdiction des mines antipersonnel, de la Coalition Internationale pour la Cour Pénale internationale, du Réseau International pour la Résolution des Conflits, de la Coalition Internationale conte les Sous-Munitions et du *Humanitarian Practice Network*. Pour ces réseaux d'organisations, le CIRP édite des rapports et faits des enquêtes sur les problématiques particulières et couvre un grand nombre de pays francophones africains.

La période quadriennale que couvre le présent rapport a été pour le CIRP marquée par une refondation de l'orientation de nos projets et la couverture des droits de l'homme. En effet, en plus du noyau dur de nos actions constitué par les droits civils et politiques et la campagne contre la prolifération des mines antipersonnel, nous avons accentué nôtre intervention au niveau des droits économiques et sociaux et de la justice transitionnelle. Pour ce faire, nous avons élargi le champ géographique de nos activités pour couvrir les localités rurales tout en accentuant notre présence internationale. Le CIRP participe activement aux activités des Nations Unies et de ses institutions spécialisées, notamment au niveau du Conseil des droits de l'homme à Genève et au siège de New York.

Le présent document se veut thématique. En plus de nos activités en relation avec nôtre statut auprès du Conseil économique et social, il abordera successivement les questions des droits civils et politiques, les droits socio économiques, la campagne internationale pour l'interdiction des mines antipersonnel et l'introduction du CIRP à la justice transitionnelle. Tout au long de nôtre présentation, il sera opportun pour nous d'articuler nos questions autour des objectifs du millénaire pour le développement.

Partie I - Participation du CIRP aux conférences des Nations unies et/ou ses institutions

A Genève, le CIRP est membre de la Coordination du réseau des ONG au Comité des droits de l'Homme et a participé aux différentes sessions de la commission des droits de l'Homme à New York. Le CIRP est membre actif des coalitions suivantes où il contribue activement à la mise en œuvre des différents traités de l'ONU par les Etats membres :

- International Action Network on Small Arms-IANSA;
- The Hague Appeal for Peace Network of Activists;
- International Network on Disarmament and Globalization;
- Coalition for an International Criminal Court (ICC)
- International Conflict Resolution Network
- International Campaign to Ban Landmines-ICBL
- Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN)
- **Alice F. Dongmo-Tiomeguim** a représenté le CIRP à la conférence Nuclear Disarmament and International Security: Reaching Critical Will: NGO Strategy Summit tenue à New York du 18 au 20 octobre 2002. Pendant cette réunion, le CIRP a réaffirmé son attachement à toute campagne de favorable au désarmement en général et à la dénucléarisation progressive en particulier. Il a mis en avant ses activités en Afrique pour l'interdiction des mines, des bombes à sous-munition, de la lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères, etc.

Partie II - Activités pour les droits civils et politiques.

La période quadriennale a été marquée par des activités diverses dont le plus importante est la participation à l'observation des les élections couplées municipales et législatives de juin 2002. Le CIRP a rédigé un rapport sur ce double scrutin relevant des irrégularités facilitées notamment par le report *in extremis* d'une semaine des élections par le Président pour des retards dans l'acheminement du matériel nécessaire à la bonne tenue du scrutin. Cette observation s'est faite en trois principales phases : les phases pré-électorale, électorale et post électorale.

La phase pré-électorale était marquée par l'accréditation du CIRP au Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et la formation des volontaires chargés d'observer les élections et de produire le rapport final. Quatre séances de formation ont été organisées à Bafoussam, Ngaoundéré, Bamenda et Yaoundé. Il était question pour le CIRP de former les volontaires aux standards internationaux de tenue d'élections, à l'usage du matériel multimédia et aux techniques d'observation des élections.

La deuxième phase était plus critique. A l'annulation des élections le jour même du 27 juin alors que les volontaires étaient déjà dispatchés sur le terrain, LE CIRP a dû reconcevoir son budget et redéployer les forces sur le terrain. Ainsi, les provinces du Centre, de l'Est, du Sud-Ouest, de l'Ouest et de l'Adamaoua ont été couvertes. Des équipes de veille ont été postées aux bureaux de Yaoundé et de Bamenda pour assurer la liaison entre les volontaires disposés dans les centaines de postes de vote.

La dernière phase s'est déroulée à la Maison de la Paix à Yaoundé. Il s'agissait pour les participants aux opérations d'observation du scrutin de produire un rapport de synthèse en français et en anglais. Le rapport a été publié dans le cadre du projet ELECTPAC (Elections Libres et Pacifiques au Cameroun) avec Pro - démocratie à l'Ambassade Canada.

Partie III - Synthèse des travaux autour des droits économiques et socio culturels

Les contours de nos actions au niveau des droits économiques et sociaux ont épousé ceux de la régionalisation de nos activités. Il a été question pour nous de participer à la scolarisation des plus pauvres des régions rurales, en insistant sur les orphelins du VIH/SIDA, l'instruction des jeunes femmes et l'octroi des bourses aux élèves et étudiants méritants.

C'est dans cette optique que le CIRP organise depuis l'été 2002 des campagnes de distribution des fournitures scolaires aux élèves des écoles primaires et secondaires dans la province de l'Ouest, qu'il assiste à la création et à l'équipement de la maison de la femme de Koundja, et aux programmes d'alphabétisation de la femme rurale.

Le CIRP envisage accentuer cette ouverture en assistant dans l'avenir les associations impliquées dans les problématiques de soutien aux élèves originaires des familles en difficulté, à l'amélioration des conditions de vie et à l'instruction des mineurs prisonniers et en conflit avec la loi ainsi que l'appui aux associations luttant contre le VIH/SIDA et œuvrant pour l'assistance des orphelins de la pandémie.

Partie IV - Activités au sein de la Campagne internationale pour l'interdiction des mines antipersonnel (ICBL)

Depuis 1999, le CIRP participe à l'élaboration du rapport annuel de l'ICBL pour le Cameroun, le Togo, la Cote d Ivoire, le Gabon, la République Centrafricaine, et le Tchad. Le CIRP pilote la Campagne camerounaise pour l'interdiction des mines antipersonnel qui mène une campagne active auprès des gouvernements des pays francophones africains pour la ratification du traité interdisant la production, la vente, le stockage et le transfert des mines antipersonnel.
Le rapport du CIRP a été publié le 13 septembre 2002 au British Council de Yaoundé, le 9 septembre 2003 au Centre Culturel Français de Yaoundé, et en 2004 à l'Hôtel Hilton de Yaoundé. La présentation des rapports était des occasions de sensibilisation et de médiatisation de la problématique des mines antipersonnel. Le CIRP a aussi mis sur pied un groupe de 25

jeunes volontaires qui participent activement à la Campagne *Youth Against War Treaty* qui participe à des opérations de recueil de signatures contre les mines antipersonnel et la diffusion des valeurs de paix et de solidarité.

Partie V - Introduction du CIRP à la Justice transitionnelle
Le CIRP a mis sur pied une équipe chargée d'élaborer un plan stratégique pour la justice transitionnelle. Les activités de l'organisation ne se limitent plus au monitoring des violations des droits de l'homme mais vise à participer aux réflexions sur les mécanismes de réorganisation des institutions étatiques après une période marquée par de violations graves des droits de l'homme.

Dans cette optique, le CIRP a fait participer un de ses représentants Europe à des cours et séminaires sur la justice transitionnelle. Il s'agit du Séminaire sur l'essentiel de la justice transitionnelle à Bruxelles en 2003, et des séminaires de formation de KOFF et de Swisspeace sur le DDR et le *Do no Harm.* Le CIRP envisage d'élaborer une synthèse de la justice transitionnelle en Afrique francophone et participer aux grands rendez vous de l'Onu et de l'Ecosoc sur les thématiques liées.

12. International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF). (Special; 1997)

Period 2001 2004

Part I - Introduction

The International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF) is a non-profit organization that specializes in education and support services in the field of crisis intervention and the management of traumatic stress. ICISF strives to provide excellence in its traumatic stress education programs prior to the occurrence of terrible events. It consistently aims at the delivery of state-of-the-art crisis intervention services during and after emergencies. To achieve its goals, ICISF must join its limited resources with those of other organizations. Since its inception in 1989, ICISF has successfully established mutually beneficial linkages with a wide array of organizations and agencies.

To assure excellence in crisis intervention education, ICISF submitted its course material to review by the American Psychological Association (APA). ICISF is pleased that the APA has approved ICISF as a training organization which can offer APA Continuing Education Units (CEU) credit for selected courses. Over the years, ICISF has maintained the highest clinical and educational standards for its courses. This is clearly reflected in the fact that its course work has been approved by both academic institutions and professional societies. Among the academic institutions that have approved ICISF course work are the University of Maryland, San Diego State University, The University of California – Berkley, Florida State University, The Denver Seminary, The University of Chester in the United Kingdom and the University of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Professional organizations have also approved ICISF's courses and clinical activities. The Association of Traumatic Stress Specialists (ATSS) endorses ICISF as a training resource for crisis counselors. The American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress (AAETS), likewise, approves ICISF course work and clinical activities. In addition, formal memorandums of understanding have been established with the American Red Cross (ARC), The Salvation Army (SA), the Episcopal Church, the National Organization of Victims Assistance (NOVA), the National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD) and other, smaller crisis intervention and disaster relief organizations.

Part II - Contributions of ICISF to the Work of the United Nations

In the year 2001, the Church of Sweden, an NGO working with victims of war and disaster in such places as Kosovo, Croatia, Mozambique, and Nicaragua requested a review of its crisis intervention training materials by ICISF. Feedback, information, training and guidance were provided by ICISF.

Even though hurricane "Mitch" devastated Central America, particularly Honduras and Nicaragua, in 1998, recovery efforts were still active in 2001. Donated ICISF informational materials were still being distributed and ICISF instructors from the Mexico City Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) team were providing support services and therapy for Central American residents.

In January 2002, The Church World Service, a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) active in Afghanistan, requested assistance from ICISF in finding CISM trained personnel who could assist them in managing traumatic events in Afghanistan. ICISF contacted its membership and linked the Church World Service with people who could be of assistance.

In June of 2006 a visiting dignitary from Singapore was informed of the suicide death of a colleague at home. The distressed dignitary contacted a nearby CISM team in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The local team coordinator provided immediate assistance and then contacted ICISF for guidance. ICISF was asked to assist the person in obtaining resources for his organization in Singapore. ICISF located trained CISM personnel in Singapore who were able to render assistance to the organization within that country.

In February, 2003, ICISF received a request for crisis intervention training materials that could be translated into the Inuktitut language, which is spoken by some native populations in rural, remote Northern Canada. ICISF provided the materials and permission to translate them.

Hurricane Fabian struck the Island Country of Bermuda in September 2003 killing 4 people and causing $300 million in damage. ICISF was called upon to provide informational materials for distribution to the population and to assist local mental health professionals by means of emergency telephone consultations regarding the care of distressed persons. Support services continued into 2004 and concluded when an ICISF team went to Bermuda to assist the police officers who had helped their community during the disaster. The members of the police force were struggling with grief over the loss of one of their own, who was killed while trying to help others stranded on a causeway in the storm. The ICISF crisis response team was instrumental in helping the police department to develop a proper tribute to their fallen colleague.

ICISF, in a cooperative arrangement with the Denver Seminary, supplied personnel, stress information, printed materials for translation, and a $1,000 donation to provide immediate crisis intervention services and therapy for traumatic stress conditions in the surviving children and bereaved families in Breslan, Russia. This effort occurred in September, 2004 in the first few weeks after the horrific terrorist attack on an elementary school. The response team also provided Critical Incident Stress Management training to Russian mental health professionals and church members so that the crisis intervention work and the trauma therapy could continue after the CISM team's departure.

In April 2004, and again in June and November, ICISF designed and provided two-day training programs for United Nations professional and peer support personnel. The training programs prepared United Nations staff in the New York headquarters to serve on the UN "Staff Outreach Support" (SOS) program which was conducted by the Staff Counselor' Office.

In December, 2004 tragedy struck the UN headquarters in New York when a security officer committed suicide. At the request of the Staff Counselor's office ICISF provided teams of crisis support personnel who spent several days directly assisting UN personnel in managing the severe stress produced by the crisis. All support services were provided to the UN without charge.

ICISF feels privileged to be an NGO in special consultative status recognized by the Economic and Social Council of the UN. The ICISF organization is committed to supporting the mission of the United Nations.

13. International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations - Apimondia. (Special; 1972)

Period 2000-2003

Introduction

International Federation of Beekeepers' Association - Apimondia exists to promote scientific, technical, ecological, social and economic apicultural development in all countries and the cooperation of beekeepers' associations, scientific bodies and of individuals involved in apiculture worldwide. It also aims to put into practice every initiative that can contribute to improving apiculture practice and to rendering the obtained products profitable.

On the occasion of the Apimondia General Assembly, held on 25 August 2003, the Federation's Statutes were amended. The main features were as follows: - the tiers for full membership as well as the number of votes assigned to each member association were increased to nine different levels to reflect more accurately the level of local representation, - a new membership category "Associate Member" was introduced for institutions and research centres in order to widen the pool of active counterparts within the Federation, - the positions in the Executive Council, the Apimondia governing body, were streamlined in order to ensure increased efficiency for quicker response and implementation to the decisions adopted by the Apimondia General Assembly for carrying out the Federation's activities, - within this perspective, the Bylaws were introduced in order to enable more operational flexibility, being under the scope of the Apimondia Executive Council the possibility to amend them.

The geographical distribution of the membership and the funding resources of Apimondia showed no major changes from the previous quadrennial.

In the 2000-2003 quadrennial, Apimondia's activities focused on developing and carrying out the resolutions adopted by the Apimondia General Assembly meetings held in the 37th and 38th Apimondia Congresses, held respectively in Durban, South Africa, in 2001 and Ljubljana, Slovenia, in 2003, in particular: - actions to increase the contacts and the recognition by international organizations, - request governments and research institutions to pay special attention to the protection and maintenance of indigenous bee races, and undertake research in order to reduce the risk of disappearance of important genetic material, - monitor the possible impact on bees and beekeeping from the further development and commercial use of Genetically Modified Crops, - compilation of information concerning the importance of bees as pollinators of the natural flora.

The Apimondia General-Secretariat liaised with the member associations in order to strengthen the mutual co-operation and favour a greater development in the whole sector.

In the reporting period, Apimondia organized its institutional international meetings:

- 37th Apimondia International Apicultural Congress (Durban, South Africa, 28 October - 1 November 2001) and
- 38th Apimondia International Apicultural Congress (Ljubljana, Slovenia, 24-29 August 2003).

Furthermore, the Apimondia Scientific Standing Commissions organized the following specialized events:

- 3rd Caribbean Beekeeping Congress (Ocho Rios, Jamaica, 16-20 September 2002);
- 1st Symposium on Prevention of Residues in Honey (Celle, Germany, 10-12 October 2002) and
- International Apitherapy Course (La Havana, Cuba, 6-10 October 2003).

In these meetings the following issues were addressed: best beekeeping practices, awareness and reduction of residues in honeys, widening the use of bee products for curing/preventing illnesses.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) covered following activities:

- participation in the "World Food Summit - 5 years later" event in Rome, Italy, 10-13 June 2002 as international NGO with consultative status on beekeeping and contribution to debate on Millennium Development Goals from apicultural perspective provided within specialist sessions by chairperson of Apimondia Scientific Standing Commission on Beekeeping for Rural Development;

- collaboration with Agricultural Services – Technology Unit responsible for beekeeping activities by means of invitations to FAO officers to Apimondia International Congresses and their presentations delivered during plenary sessions in 2001 (Durban, South Africa) and 2003 (Ljubljana, Slovenia) and

- Continued monitoring on Codex Alimentarius activities after honey standard revision phase closed.

Apimondia could not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in major conferences during the reporting period due to the very limited budget and staff availability.

14. International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development (INHURED International). (Special; 1996)

Period - 2000-2003

PART I: Introduction

i. The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development (INHURED International), the first Nepal-based human rights organization to receive Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN, has been functioning as a front-runner human rights organization with a non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit making independent organization. INHURED International's vibrant history goes back to the ceaseless campaign for the restoration of multi-party democracy and human rights in 1990 in Nepal. INHURED International courageously fought against tyrannical *panchayat* system; atrocities committed by both the state and insurgents during the internal armed conflict.

Courage with conscience is vital for effective human rights intervention in the high intensity internal armed conflict. INHURED International's team demonstrated that valor and conviction for the steadfast opposition to the atrocious royal regime and also massive breach of international human rights and humanitarian law during the decade-long armed conflict by the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). INHURED International played a key role to generate international solidarity, especially from the UN human rights system in defense of human rights and democratic struggle in the country during these exceptionally difficult years. INHURED International believes in zero tolerance to impunity to human rights violation.

The officials' composition of the organization include: lawyers, youths, gender experts, peace educators, anthropologists, human rights defenders and researchers with a geographical coverage of global advocacy through United Nations human rights protection mechanisms with special focus on South Asia region with regular programs in Nepal. Its major objectives are: the advancement of human rights, transitional justice, universal suffrage, and freedom of elections, democratic development, just peace, accountability and good governance. The Guiding Principle of the organizations is "International Solidarity for Human Rights and Human Dignity". Its *modes operandi* includes research, education, training, civic diplomacy, fact-finding, documentation, dissemination of information, publication, litigation and legal assistance.

ii. Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and/or functions

During the reporting period, the organization underwent a major expansion in its scope of human rights monitoring. As the country (Nepal), where it's Headquarters is located, witnessed and encountered the massive violation of international human rights and humanitarian law during the course of high intensity internal armed conflict spearheaded by the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). For these critical years of reporting, particularly during the state of emergency in 2001 and till the end of 2003, the major focus of the organization was safeguarding the non-derogable civil and political rights in the wake of the state repression. Thus, the organization primarily devoted itself in fact-finding, monitoring and reporting on the violation of the Geneva Conventions. In the meantime, defending the rights of human rights defender and the IDPs (internally displaced persons) was another key area of intervention of the organization. In sum, it had to work under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

INHURED International upholds the human rights doctrines adopted by the UN. In addition to upholding to the UN Charter, it embraces universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights as endorsed by the UN Second World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna, Austria in June 1993 and strives for effective realization of international human rights instruments adopted by the UN at regional and domestic level. NHURED International coordinated the NGO activities in the Asia-Pacific during the UN Second World Conference on Human Rights and the Asia-Pacific Conference in preparation for the same. The following are some of the examples of involvement of the organizations in various activities around the ECOSOC, its subsidiary bodies and the major UN sponsored events.

- Throughout the reporting period, the organization convened, some times alone and often in collaboration with other organizations, side events during the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in the UN Headquarters in New York to raise the civil society voice on gender justice and women's human rights to the main official events.

- The President of the organization was invited as an observer at the seminar titled "Application of Humanitarian Law in Domestic Context" by ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts from 26 to 30 June 2003.

- On 14-20 May 2001, the sizable delegation from the organization participated in the United Nations Third Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDC-III) in Brussels, Belgium organized by UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) and participated in the NGO parallel session on development agenda in which the then UN Secretary General Mr. Kofi Annan attended as a Key Note Speaker.

- The President of the organization participated as an NGO delegate in the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meeting on the UNGASS (UN General Assembly Special Session) on Children organized in the UN Headquarters in New York from 8 to11 June, 2001.

- From 28 August to 2 September 2000, the President of the organization presented a working paper on "Impact of Armed Conflict on Children" in a Conference organized by the Canadian government in Winnipeg in partnership with the office of the then UN Under-Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict Mr. Olara Ottunu.

- The President of the organization was invited as a delegate at the Millennium NGO Forum, UN Headquarters, New York from 22 to 26 May 2000 prior to the Beijing+ Five Conference organized by the Commission on the Status of Women in which three delegates from the organizations participated.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- On 8-10 May, 2002, the organization participated in the UN General Assembly (GA) Special Session on Children, New York and contributed to the draft Program of Action called "A World Fit for Children".

- On 16-18 May, 2000, the organization presented a working paper on "Impact of Armed Conflict on Children" in the "Asia-Pacific Conference on Child Soldiering" organized by UNICEF, Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers and the Government of Nepal

- Throughout the reporting period, the organization worked in close cooperation with UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) towards exploring durable solution to the Bhutanese, refuges from Tibet Autonomous Region of China and urban refugees who are living in Nepal for the last several decades.

- Throughout the reporting period, the organization worked in close cooperation with UN Centre for Human Rights in Geneva and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights during the various sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission Sessions held in Geneva and made oral and written interventions on the issues relating to gender, refugees, extra-judicial killings, minorities, dalit, disappearance, torture, impunity and violation of fundamental freedoms including freedom of expression.

- Throughout the reporting period, the organization participated in the UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Board of Directors meeting of Human Rights Institutions in Paris, France and contributed to highlight the status of human rights education in South Asia region for policy change on education system.

- Throughout the reporting period, the organization got involved in writing and presenting Nepal's initial NGO shadow reports on UN human rights instruments namely, ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women) and CRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child).

- Throughout the reporting period, the organization engaged in conducting training on international humanitarian law, counter-trafficking and migration management, UN human rights system, UN reform agenda and human rights monitoring and reporting system both at national and regional levels with concerned stakeholders, including the local UN agencies and their implementing partners.

Activities in line with the MDGs

The organization contributed to the attainment of the MDGs in the following manner:

- As one of the major international instruments governing the MDGs, the organization prepared the alternative report in collaboration with HRTMCC (Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Coordination Committee) on the ICESCR (International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights) to the concerned UN Treaty Monitoring Body and intervened during the consideration in Geneva on 18 August 2002.

- In order to enhance campaign under Goal 7 **Ensuring Environmental Sustainability,** the organization participated in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg from 26 August to 5 September, 2002 as a delegate of the civil society and participated in the environment and water rights conference at Water Dome as a key parallel activity of the main event.

- In the entire years of 2002-3, to enhance the MDG Goal 2 by achieving **Universal Primary Education,** the organization translated and produced "Education for All (EFA)" and also distributed throughout Nepal with the assistance from UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), Paris, France.

- To advance the campaign on Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) in corroboration with MDG 3 on **Gender Equality**, the organization participated in the Beijing+ 5, in New York from 30 May to 9 June, 2000 and produced series of reports Beijing Platform for Action, including CEDAW Alternative Report in partnership with Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) for lobbying and advocacy campaign.

Activities in Support of Global Principles

- The organization has translated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in local languages and each year, the UDHR has been celebrated with the distinct themes adopted by the UN. Rallies, posters, public gathering, seminars and symposiums were organized during the reporting period often as a week-long event.

- Throughout the reporting period, the various UN and International Day(s) such as labor, migration, women, AIDS etc.) were observed by organizing seminars and workshops in participation with the UNDP (UN Development Program) Resident Representative(s) and senior UN officials.

- Throughout the reporting period, the International Children's Day was observed each November 20th by the organization in collaboration with other like-minded institutions. The organization participated in the rallies and public meeting to mark the Day in Katmandu and outside the capital city as well.

15. International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations – IIFSO. (Special; 1977)

Period 2001-2004

Part I. Introduction

(i) Aim & Purpose of IIFSO:

The main purposes that IIFSO serves are as follows:

- Promotion of positive universal values as described in the Islamic faith, such as advocating for human rights, working against corruption, global oppressions and injustice, strengthening family ties, feeding the hungry, helping the orphans and needy.
- Propagating the moderate Islamic viewpoint, and combating religious extremism and discrimination, especially Islamophobia.
- Uniting efforts and acting as a focal point for such activities among youth and student bodies of different backgrounds across the globe.
- Providing services and resources to Muslim student and youth organizations.

(ii) Significant Changes in IIFSO:

In a landmark general body meeting held on the 5th of February 2002 a number of significant changes were enacted;

1. A new president was elected.
2. Youth was added to the scope of activities to cover student and youth organizations.
3. The name of the "Board of Trustees" was changed to "Consultative Committee".
4. Furthermore, the new president established the following hierarchy. IIFSO now consists of three main bodies: (i) Executive Council (10 members – includes President, 1 Vice Presidents, Treasurer and 7 regional representatives for each geographical area. It meets quarterly-every 3 months); (ii) Consultative Committee – (10members – includes Chairman and representatives covering 13 different sub-regions); (iii) Member Organizations (45 student organizations worldwide.)

Part II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other UN meetings.

- IIFSO delegation participated in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland in 2003, 2004.
- IIFSO delegation participated in the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland in 2003, 2004.
- IIFSO delegation met with Ambassador Najat Al-Hajjaji of Libya, Ambassador Mike Smith of Australia, Ambassador Mauel Rodriguez Cnadros of Peru who were chairing the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva in 2003 and 2004 respectively.
- IIFSO delegation participated in the United Nations Commission of the Status of Women in New York in March 2003 and 2004. (47th 48th Sessions).
- IIFSO delegation participated in the United Nations Commission for Social Development in New York in February 2003 and 2004. (41st, 42nd Sessions).

- IIFSO delegation attended the 11th and 12th Sessions of the Untied Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in New York in 2003 and 2004.
- IIFSO delegation attended the 36th Session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development in New York on 1-4 April 2003.

(ii) Cooperation with UN bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- Co-sponsored seminars during the session of the United Nations Human Rights Council on the subjects; "Terrorism and Human Rights Development Program" on April 6, 2004.

(iii) Initiatives undertaken by IIFSO in support of internationally agreed upon development goals, in particular, the MDGs.

a. **Activities in line with the MDGs:**

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development
"Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth."
(With a focus on empowering students during their student life and preparing them for post-graduate challenges)

b. **Activities in Support of Global Principles**

In resistance to religious discrimination and extremism: Lectures made by the IIFSO Sec general in universities worldwide about discrimination and extremism

In support for Human Rights and Global Injustice: Meeting made in Istanbul with participation of the 40 organizations of IIFSO on Human rights and Global injustice in 2004, October.

16. International Road Safety (Special; 1987)

Period 2003-2006

Part I: Introduction – The aims and purposes of La Prévention Routière Internationale (PRI) and its main course of action.

La Prévention Routière Internationale (PRI) is a worldwide non-governmental and non profitable road safety organisation. (legal form: Association). PRI was founded in 1959 to promote cooperation amongst national institutions dealing with road safety. The key tasks of PRI are raising awareness for road safety and promoting road safety at an international level, lobbying decision makers, encouraging the improvement of prevention of road traffic injuries and deaths, transferring expertise on information, research and education and mobilizing societal support. PRI demands zero tolerance for road victims. The focus of PRI is on prevention of fatal and serious road traffic injuries. PRI propagates that everybody has the basic right of safe mobility. Core business of PRI is education, communication and campaigns.

Part II: The contribution of PRI to the work of the United Nations

United Nations 4th Road Safety Week in the UNECE region in collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO)- Theme: "Respect is Safety".

PRI did actively contribute to the United Nations Road Safety Week on 5-11 April 2004. In a joint press release, PRI proposed a theme "Road safety at night" and the slogans "Think ahead – prevent road casualties" and "At night, think twice" for the 4th United Nations Road Safety Week on 5-11 April 2004. PRI proposed the theme and slogans together with L'Alliance Internationale du Tourisme/Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (AIT/FIA), la Fédération Routière Internationale (IRF) and l'Union Internationale des Transports Routiers (IRU). On the occasion of this 4th RS Week a seminar was organised on the 5th of April 2004. Theme of the seminar was: "Aggressive behaviour on the road, can it be changed?" PRI took an active role in this seminar by participating in a discussion. PRI contributed further to United Nations Road Safety Week on 5-11 April 2004 by inviting all members to give the widest possible support to the Road Safety Week and recommending an active part in it by developing appropriate road safety campaigns and programmes at the national level and publicizing this event through mass media and by creating internet links between national road safety websites and the ECE road safety web page. Members were invited to inform UNECE secretariat about activities intended to undertake within this framework, so that this information could be disseminated in news letters and on the UNECE, Transport Division website.

Member of the PRI Executive Committee and Chairman of the PRI Regional Group of Arab Countries has committed himself to make the governments from Arab countries aware of the UN Road Safety Week in de ECE region through contacts with the Arab Council of Ministers of Interior. Due to the transfer of the PRI secretariat from Portugal to The Netherlands, PRI is not able to provide any further information about its contribution.

Within the framework of the United Nations Road Safety Week, more action was undertaken by PRI. PRI participated on 12 January 2006, Geneva, in the working group "First UN Global Safety Week", which is a working group of the United Nations Economic Commission (UNECE) - WP 1.

On 16 January 2006, PRI send a formal request to the Director for Injuries and Violence Prevention of the World Health Organization (WHO), to actively participate in the Global Organising Committee (GOC) for the United Nations Road Safety Week for 2007. The request was granted and on behalf of PRI, the then President of PRI, participated in the Global Organising Committee (GOC) for the United Nations Road Safety Week 2007.
PRI supported the "Road Safety and Health" resolution WHA57.10 adopted by the World Health Assembly (22 May 2004).

United Nations Economic Commission Europe (UNECE) – WP 1
For the entire period of 2003-2006, PRI participated in the UNECE – WP 1 (Working Party on Road Traffic Safety, Inland Transport Committee, UNECE) at the UN headquarters in Geneva. During this period, PRI was represented in the UNECE – WP 1 by a member of the PRI Executive Committee and Deputy Director of the Bureau Suisse de Prévention des Accidents. (Swiss member of PRI). From 1 January 2006, PRI was represented at the UNECE – WP 1 working group by the Head of the International Relations Department of the Directorate General

for Traffic in Spain (Spanish member of PRI) and member of the PRI Executive Committee and sometimes PRI was represented by a PRI-partner in road safety.

United Nations Road Safety Collaboration (UNRSC)
PRI attended the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration Meeting, 16-17 March 2005, United Nations Palais, Geneva, Switzerland. At this meeting, PRI committed itself to a number of targeted actions within the cooperation framework for the implementation of the UN General Assembly Resolution 58/289.

PRI also attended the 3rd meeting on the UN Road Safety Collaboration on 14/15 November 2005, London, UK.
PRI participation in UNRSC is continued in 2007.

World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)
PRI participated in the First Phase of the WSIS, 10-12 December 2003 in Geneva, Switzerland. PRI was represented at the WSIS by the President of the Association Tunisienne de la Prévention Routière and member of PRI Executive Committee.

PRI also participated in the Second Phase of the WSIS, 16-18 November 2005 in Tunis, Tunisia. The PRI representative, acted as a platform binding the First and the Second Phase of the WSIS and generating significant media attention for the dynamic process of knowledge dissemination and social interaction in the road safety perspective.

General implementation of the UN programmes by PRI
In June 2007, the Director of the Dutch Traffic Safety Association - Veilig Verkeer Nederland (VVN), was elected as the new PRI President for the period June 2007 – June 2011. Therefore, the PRI secretariat was transferred from the city of Lisbon, Portugal to the city of Huizen, The Netherlands. During the transfer, a lot of historical information was lost caused by technical failures. Due to this fact and due to the fact that PRI has scarce funds and few representative staff at the moment (the process of building up a new secretariat, systematic files and new website and e-mail box is making progress). At the time being PRI is not able to provide more detailed information in this quadrennial report. PRI hopes that the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations will take these facts into account while considering a prolongation of the PRI consultative status (category II) with ECOSOC. The next quadrennial report will be submitted in time.
31 December 2008

17. International Romani Union. (Special; 1993)

Period 1993-1996

Introduction:

i. Aims of the organization

The International Romani Union (IRU) is an umbrella body that coordinates some 22 regional and national organizations throughout the world. It was established in Geneva in 1978 and was granted observer status by the Economic and Social Council in the spring of the following year, and consultative status in 1993. There are approximately 12 million Roma throughout the world. The original purpose of the International Romani Union was to bring the diasporic Romani peoples together with the common goal of improving their civil and human rights and to foster public acknowledgment of the fate of Roma during the Holocaust and of the five centuries of their enslavement in the Balkans. It also established committees to compile a database of Romani oral literature, and to standardize a unified dialect of the language, Romani.

ii. Changes bringing significant impact

The opening up of Eastern Europe to the West after 1989 has brought many new complex and serious issues of migration, and of sharply increasing Romaphobia. The priorities of the International Romani Union now focus upon bringing an end to the racial violence directed against us, on breaking the cycle of dependency, and on becoming educated and self-sufficient. We have established The International Romani Parliament, based in Vienna, and have permanent spokespersons in the European Union, the European Parliament and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. With outside cooperation the European Roma Rights Center and the Roma Memorial University have been established in Budapest, and the European Roma Information Office in Brussels. We work closely with such human rights organizations at The Open Society Institute and the Project on Ethnic Relations.

Regarding the changes in distribution of our people, the opening up of Eastern Europe after 1989 has brought tens of thousands of Roma westwards, creating a refugee situation of immense proportions. Roma have been refused entry or expelled from numbers of countries (such as Germany and Canada) or have been subjected to violent racist attacks and ethnic cleansing (as in Bosnia, Romania and currently, Italy). As a non-territorial people whose population in Europe is greater than that of some countries, there is no geographical homeland in which to find refuge; as a result Roma are everywhere viewed as outsiders. As a people lacking an economic, military, professional or governmental base, Roma lack the necessary means to protect themselves from this.

iii. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

We have offered our support to various United Nations agencies, although response has been disappointing. One example may be given: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) effort to solicit photographs of children from various national and ethnic populations for a particular project declined to accept our offer to send such photographs to them. We nevertheless remain deeply committed to cooperating with all relevant United Nations agencies.

The lack of better involvement: A number of factors operate against us in this regard. Firstly, our lack of a single geographical or regional base or headquarters, and of the financial wherewithal to fund travel and conferences. While there are approximately eight million Roma throughout Europe, we are widely scattered. Many Roma are illiterate and cannot participate in high-level unified action; our involvement remains in the hands of a tiny educated few. In addition our language is fragmented into some sixty different dialects, making communication amongst ourselves difficult (we have a committee which meets in Strasbourg in cooperation with the European Union actively working on the creation of a unified dialect). Our past president, Mr. Emil Scuka, had a heart attack and became incapacitated. He has not turned over most of his

IRU documentation to our current president, Stanislaw Stankiewicz, and what we do have is written either in Romani or Czech, and thus not acceptable to the relevant United Nations agencies.

Our Economic and Social Council/Department of Public Information/Non-governmental organization representative lives in Texas, far from New York, and must pay for his own visits to the United Nations. His adjutant, Ms. Eliane Hopson who lived in New York, a non-Romani woman, was able to visit every week to report to us and submit our vote until old age made that impossible. We are currently seeking an educated Romani person in the north-eastern United States to take up this position as her replacement. We do receive regular notices about the United Nations meetings, and would like to continue to do so.

The materials that have already been sent to the Department of Public Information earlier this year represent IRU outreach in a number of fora over the past several years. They have been circulated to members of the United Nations Sub-commission on Human Rights, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, before whom I have spoken on three occasions, to the United States Congress whom I have also twice addressed, and to representatives of the European Union in Brussels and the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. As representative of the IRU, I was personally invited to meet with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and went to India for that purpose in 2003. I have addressed Helsinki Watch, and have spoken in behalf of our organization at several other top-level international meetings. I have spent several weeks at the request of the United States Department of State in Romania (in 1992) and in the Czech Republic and Slovakia (in 2003) specifically in my capacity as IRU representative to prepare reports on the situation of Roma in those countries.

I do ask you to consider granting our continuing association; our situation is improving now in the Decade of Roma Inclusion, but it is a slow and difficult process. To lose our United Nations affiliation would be a devastating step backwards for us.

18. Isis International Women's Information and Communication Service (Special; 1996)

Period 2000-2003

Part I. Introduction

Isis International is committed to the promotion of women's empowerment, social justice and people-centered development. With its expertise in feminist development communications, Isis has been creating critical spaces for Southern women's participation, perspectives and politics. It strengthens feminist analyses, discourses, advocacies and engagement while providing opportunities for networking, capacity-building and research through its four major programmes: Community and Independent Media; Governance, Communications and Democracy; Feminist Movement Building and Strategic Networking; and Organizational Development and Administration. Isis continues its work with the UN ECOSOC through its participation in the official conferences, its work with various UN agencies, and participating in local and regional preparatory and post conference work as part of civil society efforts in engaging with the UN.

Part II. Contribution of the Organization to the work of the United Nations -Participation

in the work of ECOSOC

Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) Review Activities

– *Beijing +5 Review Regional Lobby and Advocacy Workshop, 28-29 January 2000, Katmandu, Nepal.* Isis was co-organizer of the Asia Pacific Women's Watch (APWW) and the Philippine NGO Beijing Score Board.

44th UN Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW). Isis organized the Asia-Pacific Caucus and established a mailing list for women in the region in preparation for the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) that would review the BPFA implementation.

– *UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) in June 2000*, New York, USA. Isis participated in the review of the BPFA implementation

– *Beijing +5 Review Meeting, 2000, New York, USA*

Aside from participating in this process, Isis conducted the Global Women's Media Team Training for onsite reporting on this UN meeting as well as parallel events.

– *UNESCAP Experts Meeting*, November 2000, Bangkok, Thailand. Isis was invited as a regional expert on Women and Media (section J) on the strategy-planning on the post-BPFA review activities in the region.

World Conference on Racism Activities 2000-2001

– *Asia Pacific Regional Seminar of Experts, September 2000, Bangkok, Thailand.* Organized by the UN Economic and Social Commission in Asia-Pacific (ESCAP), the seminar saw Isis' involvement in discussions on migration and trafficking in persons.

– *2nd Preparatory Committee Meeting for the WCAR at the UN Commission on Human Rights, 21 May to 1 June 2001, Geneva, Switzerland.* Isis together with other activists of the Women's Caucus and the South-South Initiative (SSI), actively lobbied for the inclusion of gender issues in the official discussions.

– *3rd Preparatory Committee Meeting for the WCAR, 30 July-10 August 2001, Geneva, Switzerland.* Isis was among the civil society organizations lobbying government delegates to include the issue of gender, race and caste in the conference agenda. Isis also participated in the formation of the Gender Caucus and initiated a Media Caucus for the parallel NGO Forum.

– *Parallel NGO Forum on the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia (WCAR), 27-31 August 2001, Durban, South Africa.* Isis co-organized both the Gender Commission and the Media Commission. It also organized a women's media team for the NGO forum and the WCAR process proper. The team performed on-site training, developed a media strategy, and produce articles in print, audio and video formats.

Participation in the UNCSW

– *45th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW), 6-16 March 2001, New York.* Isis participated in the official discussions and performed media and documentation work.

– *Strategic Communications for Ending Violence Against Women: Are We Making a Difference, 25-29 May 2001, Katmandu, Nepal.* Organized by UNIFEM, this meeting allowed Isis to present its own experience in addressing VAW through communications strategies.

– *The Third World Telecommunication Development Conference, 18-27 March 2002, Istanbul, Turkey.* Isis participated as a member of the Task Force on Gender Issues of the International Telecommunications Union.

World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Activities

– *UNESCO Consultation with Civil Society on the WSIS, 22-23 April 2002, Paris, France.* Isis participated in the discussion on the role of civil society at the Summit, and the preparation of civil society positions for the 1st session of the WSIS Preparatory Committee.

– *1st WSIS Preparatory Committee Meeting, 1-5 July 2002, Geneva, Switzerland.* Isis participated in the civil society lobbying for greater inclusion civil society in the WSIS process. Isis was also part of the NGO Gender Strategies Working Group.

– *UN Expert Group Meeting on Women and Media, 12-15 November 2002, Beirut, Lebanon.* Isis presented the outcome of the on-line discussion held by the South-South Initiatives network on women and media. Isis also served as rapporteur of the working group on access to employment and decision-making.

– *On-line Discussion for Civil Society Consultation on the WSIS, 27-28 November 2002, Paris, France.* Isis participated in this on-line discussion of civil society stakeholders, organized by UNESCO.

– *WSIS Asian Regional Conference, 11-15 January 2003, Japan.* Isis was involved in the lobbying work of the Asia Caucus and the NGO Gender Strategies Working Group (GSWG).

– *WSIS 2nd Preparatory Committee Meeting, 17-28 February 2003, Geneva, Switzerland; and 3rd Prep Com Meeting, 15-26 September, 2003, Geneva, Switzerland.* Isis was among the most active civil society stakeholders during this Prep Com, asserting the role of civil society in the WSIS process and gender advocacies. Isis likewise participated in the Contents and Themes Group and the NGO GSWG.

– *47th Session of UNSCW on New Information and Communication Technologies and Violence against Women, 3-14 March, 2003, New York, USA.* Isis raised awareness on the issues around the WSIS process through the development and dissemination of the Seven Musts on Gender in WSIS.

– *World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), 10-12 December 2003, Geneva, Switzerland.* Isis hosted a panel discussion on "Globalize Media and ICT Systems and its Intersection with Globalization, Fundamentalism, and Militarism."

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

– *UNESCO's ICT trainer's workshop for Asia Pacific Women, 12-16 November 2001, Seoul, Korea.* Isis was a consultant and presenter in this workshop, organized by the Asia Pacific Women's Information Network Centre (APWINC) and the Association for Progressive Communication Women's Networking Support Programme (APCWNSP).

– *Launching of "NGO_women@asia.net", 2 May 2002, Manila, Philippines.* Isis organized the launch of this research report, culled from the regional study on women's use of information and communication technologies. The study was performed by Isis, the Asian Women's Resource Exchange (AWORC) and UNESCAP.

– *Online discussion organized by the UN Division on the Advancement of Women, 26 August to 27 September 2002.* Isis facilitated this on line discussion in preparation for the Expert Group Meeting on Women and Media.

Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals

– *Millennium Development Goal Regional Workshop, 7-9 October 2002, Vientiane, Lao.* At this UNDP sponsored workshop, Isis presented a paper, "Strategies for MDP Advocacy: Engaging Civil Society."

19. Latin American and Caribbean Continental Organization of Students (Special; 1997)

Period of 2001 to 2005.

OCLAE is characterized by its activities in the defense of free, quality public education. It mobilizes actions to fight illiteracy, to support scientific and technological development as a route towards the development of countries in the region. In addition, it makes efforts in the construction of viable public policies for youth in Latin America and the Caribbean.
It takes the form of a coordinating platform among Latin American students, a task materialized by the carrying out of analyses and studies on regional educational policies, debates between student and international organizations. CEDOI- the Centre for OCLAE Documentation and Information Studies- develops the task of preserving the collective memory and research about the political participation of students in Latin America, this will become an improved training ground for Latin American identity for these students.

Every two and a half years OCLAE promotes the Latin American and Caribbean Student Congresses, the peak of the organization's life, where the main issues relating to education and youth in the region are debated; it is the time for the organization's directorship renewal process and the drafting of its new lines of work.

Participation in activities promoted by the United Nations:
2001

o **Literacy campaign in Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**: The efforts developed by the Venezuelan government, the "Yes I can" literacy programme, other Venezuelan institutions and this country's OCLAE member organizations. This has made it possible to wipe out illiteracy in Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, thus contributing to the fulfillment of one of the "Millennium Development Goals" proclaimed by the United Nations.

2002

o **"Students and the Culture of Peace" Seminar:** This took place in Bogotá Colombia in August 2002, including the participation of representatives of UN missions in Colombia. The meeting followed up the effort promoted by UNESCO to create a "Culture for Peace" and to reflect the concerns of Latin American students about the Colombian government's constant violations of Human Rights, in its conclusions the seminar reaffirms that politics must provide the answer to the Colombian armed conflict.

2003

o **"Paris+5-Advances or Set-Backs in Higher Education in the New Millennium" Seminar:** Taking place in Porto-Alegre, Brazil, in January 2003. The seminar's goal was to evaluate the state of Higher Education in Latin America during the five years since the World Conference on Higher Education. Its conclusions emphasized concern with the strategies of internationalization of Higher Education as a result of commercial agreements made through the World Trade Organization.

o **OCLAE Contributions to United Nations Lines of Work:**
OCLAE contributions towards the work of the United Nations materialize through fulfillment of "Millennium Development Goals". The most outstanding ones are:

o Sexual Equality and the Empowerment of Women. Data on enrolments in Latin American universities show that 54% are women. OCLAE has carried out a task materializing the fact that women have broadened their role in the leadership of the organization; of the last 3 presidents, 2 have been women.

o Forming a part of the projects designed by UNESCO, OCLAE has become involved in campaigns geared to increase youth awareness of HIV-AIDS risks, carrying out campaigns through direct contact with the youth sector.

o Starting from the Millennium Objectives for Universal Primary Education: this materialized in literacy campaigns and in the efforts it carries out to increase the awareness of the authorities of Latin American countries in regards to the fulfillment of this objective.

Participation in other important actions such as:

2001

o **Conferences for International Students'Day**: In the aim of increasing the international community's awareness of subjects like the right to education, the fight against AIDS and defence of the environment, international conferences were held between the years 2001 and 2005 in relation to International Students' Day on November 17.

o **XV World Festival of Youth and Students- FMJE**: Taking place in Algiers, Algeria in August 2001. This meeting was an important moment for the student organizations of Latin America to enter into solidarity with the peoples of Africa and the Arab world. OCLAE was member of the International Organizing Committee at that meeting.

2002

o **XIII CLAE**: This key meeting of Latin American Students took place in Guadalajara, Mexico between the 1st and 5th of November 2002. Sponsored by the University of Guadalajara together with the University Students' Federation of Guadalajara, under the slogan of "Another America is possible", the meeting assembled 1500 delegates from 38 member organizations and organizations invited from Canada and the United States of America. The Congress analyzed strategies of regional integration, debating about models such as ALCA (Area of Free Trade for the Americas), and the Common Market of the South "MERCOSUR", and their impact on youth and students. A proclamation was made in this meeting about the necessity for an integration project that would acknowledge the asymmetries in the region and which would establish itself on a political, cultural, commercial and social base, with education as an important element of the process. The Congress made it possible for the students to analyze the recently concluded "Millenium Summit" and its goals, and to also evaluate the state of higher education in the years since the World Conference for Higher Education (CMES). It was stated that the political changes that were happening in the region were demonstrating the failure of the previously adopted neo-liberal model.

o **Organization of the World Social Forums**: Taking place in Brazil in 2002, 2003, and 2005, and in India in 2004. In these events OCLAE established as the central point of its participation the constitution of global alliances, and its involvement with the World Social Forum process. OCLAE was member of the International Council of the World Social Forum and was carrying out many activities in the aim of broadening global alliances.

2004

o **XIV CLAE**: Taking place in Sao Paulo, Brazil, between February 25 and March 2, 2004, under the catch phrase of "I'm crazy about you, America". The meeting took place along with a Latin American University Cultural Festival, with the participation of two thousand students belonging to 38 member organizations as well as guests from other continents. The discussions at the congress were marked with the continent’s political changes and by the constitution of a new model for regional integration based on solidarity and cooperation. The congress discussed the significance of the internationalization of education and its role within the strategy of regional integration. The changes in multilateralism underway during recent years were analyzed as were the consequences this brings to the United Nations system. The meeting assembled important authorities, the ministers of Brazil, Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

2005

- **XVI World Festival of Youth and Students- FMJE in Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**: Taking place in Caracas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in August 2005. The meeting marked an important moment for student organizations from Latin America to move into solidarity with the social process proclaimed in Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. OCLAE was member of the International Organizing Committee of that meeting.
- **Participation in the Congresses of Member Organizations and Solidarity Visits**: Between July 2001 and May 2005, OCLAE was present at the congresses of the following organizations and visited the following countries:

Unión Brasilera Estudiantes Secundarios (Brazilian Union of High-School Students)- Brazil
Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (University Student Federation)-Cuba
Federación Universitaria Argentina (Argentine University Federation)-Argentina
Unión Nacional de Estudiantes (National Union of Students)-Brazil
Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (University Student Federation)- Uruguay
Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (University Student Federation)-Ecuador
Federación de Estudiantes Politécnicos (Federation of Polytechnical Students)- Ecuador
Federación Universitaria Pro Independencia (Pro-Independence University Federation)- Puerto Rico
Asociación Colombina Estudiantes Universitarios (Colombian University Students’Organization)-Colombia
Asociación Nacional Estudiantes Secundarios (National High-School Students Association)-Colombia
Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (University Student Federation)- Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Confederación Universitaria (University Confederation)-Bolivia
Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (University Student Federation)-Guadalajara
Federación Estudiantes (Student Federation) Perú
Federación Estudiantil Universitaria PLA (University Student Federation)-Chile
Federación Estudiantil (Student Federation) Chile
Federación Estudiantil (Student Federation)-Dominican Republic
Federación Estudiantes Enseñanza Media (High-School Students Federation)-Cuba
UIE (Unión Internacional de Estudiantes) (Internacional Union of Students)
GUAS (Unión General de Estudiantes Árabes) (General Union of Arab Students)
NUSS-Syria
UNEF-France
Unión Nacional Estudiantes (National Student Union)- Nicaragua
Asociación Estudiantes Universitarios (University Students Association)-Guatemala
Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (University Student Federation)-Costa Rica
Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (Québec), (University Student Federation) CFS (Canada)

ESIB (Birot Internacional de Estudiantes Europeos), (International Birot of European Students) India, Vietnam, Thailand, South Africa, Western Sahara (refugee camps), Palestine, Portugal, Iraq, Spain, Netherlands and Timor Leste.

20. International Maritime Committee (Comité Maritime International) – CMI (Special; 1997)

Period 2001-2004

PART I. Introduction

The CMI is a non-governmental international organization founded in 1896 and formally organized in 1897; it is the oldest international organization in the maritime field, and from its inception has been headquartered in Antwerp, Belgium. Its voting members are the constituent National Associations of Maritime Law, and at present there are over 50 such Members with wide geographical distribution around the world who exercise their voting authority during the annual Assembly of the organization. There are also several categories of non-voting members including Provisional and Temporary Member Associations, Consultative Members consisting of both governmental and non-governmental international organizations, and individual Titulary Members and Members *honoris causa*. It is a requirement of the CMI Constitution that the individual members of its governing body, the Executive Council, be elected on the basis of diversity of geographical areas and of types of legal system. The CMI's sole constitutional objective is and has always been the promotion by all appropriate means of international uniformity in all aspects of maritime law and maritime commercial practice. From the beginning of the 20th Century this objective was attained in cooperation with the Government of Belgium, which acted between 1910 and 1979 as host to 13 Diplomatic Conferences on Maritime Law, convened to act upon draft conventions and protocols prepared by the CMI; the products of these Conferences are widely known as the "Brussels Conventions on Maritime Law" and range from the 1910 Convention on Collision of Ships to the 1979 Protocols on Units of Account, introducing the Special Drawing Right of the IMF as the monetary standard in Brussels Conventions on maritime liability and limitation. With the establishment of the Legal Committee of the International Maritime organization in 1968, the CMI began to submit its draft instruments to the IMO for consideration, and subsequently also to UNCTAD and UNCITRAL. UNCTAD and IMO have since jointly convened working groups and diplomatic conferences to adopt, *e.g.*, the 1999 International Convention on Arrest of Ships and the 1993 International Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages, both of which instruments are based upon drafts prepared and submitted by the CMI. There are numerous similar examples of CMI support of the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

During this reporting period the CMI adopted a revised Constitution on the occasion of its 37th International Conference, held in Singapore in February of 2001; this replaced the Constitution adopted in Genoa in 1992, and although it clarified and institutionalized some long-standing internal procedures the 2001 Constitution primarily made the few formal additions necessary in order for the CMI – already established for over a century – to receive by Royal proclamation the legal status of a non-profit International Organization under Belgian law. The text of the CMI Constitution is posted on the CMI website, is published annually in the CMI *Yearbook*, and has been separately supplied to the NGO Section.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

This Report will focus entirely upon those activities of the organization supporting the work and concerns of the United Nations during the reporting period, and primarily upon the CMI's key role (exercised continuously since 1997) in the development of what has since become the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea, adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December 2008 (A/RES/63/122), as this was the CMI's major project during the reporting period.

Background – International Carriage of Goods by Sea: UNCITRAL – the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("the Commission") – following its 29th Session in 1996 requested the CMI to gather information relevant to the need for uniform rules in the area of international carriage of goods by sea where no such rules then existed. In response the CMI set up at the beginning of 1998 an International Working Group on Issues of Transport Law, and in 1999 a CMI International Sub-Committee ("ISC") on the same subject which received the work product of the Working Group as well as the final report of the earlier CMI International Sub-Committee on the Uniformity of the Law of the Carriage of Goods by Sea. In July of 2000 UNCITRAL and the CMI jointly sponsored a Colloquium on Issues of Transport Law, and immediately thereafter the ISC formulated the core of a first draft instrument for submission to the 37th International Conference of the CMI held in Singapore in February of 2001. The "Singapore draft" was then circulated to the CMI Member National Associations and certain Consultative Members for consideration and comment; the resulting redraft by the ISC in November 2001, with notes and comments, was submitted to UNCITRAL in December 2001 and recorded in document A/CN.9/WGIII/WP.32. At its 34th Session in 2001 the Commission established Working Group III (Transport Law) to prepare a new Draft Instrument on the Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea, based upon the work of the CMI. As evidenced by the CMI *Yearbooks, 2002* and *2003,* the Comité in 2002 continued through its further submissions and its representatives seconded to Working Group III to assist UNCITRAL in developing the draft text of a new Convention on the Carriage of Goods. At its 35th Session in 2002, the Commission voted to accept the core premise of the CMI's preparatory work, *i.e.,* that, unlike the United Nations Convention on Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (the "Hamburg Rules"), the new convention should cover carriage from the point of transport origin to the point of delivery ("door to door"). By means of exceptional extended sessions beginning in 2003 and inter-sessional discussions via E-mail, Working Group III was able to make a satisfactory progress report to the 37th Session of the Commission in 2004. The CMI was an active participant in and contributor to all of the sessions of Working Group III during this period, held alternately in New York and Vienna, as well as to the inter-sessional discussions. In June of 2004 the 38th International Conference of the CMI was held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; the principal subject on the agenda was Transport Law, including a review of the work of the CMI on the subject since its 2001 Singapore Conference, the work of UNCITRAL Working Group III during the same period, and a general debate on the text of the Draft Instrument. The Secretary of the Commission was present in Vancouver at the invitation of the CMI and was both an observer and an active participant in the discussions. Several papers by experts in the field of Transport Law related to different aspects of the Draft Instrument were presented to the Conference and formed the basis for extended discussion. The foregoing activities resulted in additional recommendations presented by the CMI to UNCITRAL Working Group III in the autumn of 2004. The earlier work of the CMI on this project is discussed in the previous quadrennial report to the NGO Section covering the years 1997-2000 and its further work will be discussed in its next quadrennial report covering the years 2005-2008.

Model National Law – Acts of Piracy and Maritime Violence: In February 2001 the CMI's 37th International Conference in Singapore featured a seminar and debate re the text of a Model National Law drafted by a Joint International Working Group (JIWG) on Uniformity of Law Concerning Acts of Piracy and Maritime Violence. Organizations participating in the work of the JIWG included the Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO), the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Group of P&I Clubs (IGP&I), the International Chamber of Commerce's International Maritime Bureau (ICC-IMB), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF), the International Union of Marine Insurance (IUMI), and the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, Division of Oceans Affairs and Law of the Sea (UNOLA/DOALOS); the CMI provided secretariat services and its lead representative chaired the meetings. Piracy and maritime violence had become an extremely serious and growing problem, highlighted in the work of international organizations such as IMO, INTERPOL and ICC-IMB. There had however been no pressure from national governments for a new international convention on the subject, perhaps because the majority of such incidents take place within or just outside waters under coastal State jurisdiction. Studies had concluded that one basic difficulty in obtaining effective measures of suppression was a lack of uniformity in national laws concerning piracy and acts of maritime violence as well as the requirements for reporting and investigation of such incidents. For this reason it was felt that a Model National Law could play a useful role in promoting both uniformity and effective action. The JIWG held its fifth and final session in late 2001, making some changes to the text in light of the Singapore debate and subsequent reviews by the participating organizations. In December 2001 the CMI Executive Council approved the text of the Model National Law for distribution to the National Associations of Maritime Law, with the request that they acquaint their respective Governments with it and urge the enactment of as many of the provisions as possible. The earlier work of the CMI on the Model National Law is discussed in the previous quadrennial report to the NGO Section covering the years 1997-2000.

21. National Coordinator of Human Rights. (Special; 1998)

Report: 2002-2005

I. Introduction

Purposes of the organization: The National Coordinator of Human Rights (CNDDHH) is an institution with over 20 years of institutional life which groups 66 human rights organizations all over the country. We have an Executive Secretariat and a directive council formed by 15 institutions elected by the National Assembly, summoned every two years and to which all members of the network attend. The CNDDHH works for the defense, promotion, education and dissemination of human rights in Peru, promoting a peace culture, based on democratic values and the respect for human rights from the integral view point. Also, CNDDHH expresses an explicit rejection of the use of terror and violence as a mean to confront social and political problems like the death penalty crime. CNDDHH is an independent institution before the State and political parties. Our main objective is to foster an integral human rights culture and to consolidate institutional democracy generating alliances and commitments with other actors of society at national and international level; supported by the human rights international instruments.

Institution's evolution: CNDDHH was born as a network in the worst years of the internal armed conflict in the country; having in a first stage a marked agenda linked with the defense of civil rights of those most affected by the violence. With the fall of Fujimori's regime and the democratic transition, we have adopted a wider agenda, including lines of work with indigenous populations, struggle against racism, attention to socio environmental conflicts, democratic institutionalism, etc. In this sense, the consultative status of CNDDHH in ECOSOC like the register in the Interamerican System, has allowed to place CNDDHH as the most important landmark of the civil society in human right issues, playing a main role in the democratic transition (with a very active participation in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission), and many processes of institutional reform ongoing today. Continuing with these instructional progress, in 2007 we had a very active participation in the enactment of the National Plan for Human Rights.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The period of reference of this report, we have worked with the United Nations bodies that, however, have been very important for the progress of the human rights agenda of CNDDHH, specially referring to the development of social, economic and cultural rights (ESCR); like the improvement of incidence actions in the State from a vigilance strategy and accomplishment follow-up of the obligations included in treaty's of International Law of Human Rights.

Likewise, highlighting in this period the visits of Special Rapporteur for Proper Housing, Miloon Kothari and the Special Rapporteur for the Right to Health, Paul Hunt (in 2003 and 2004 respectively); and the High Commissioner for Human Rights. In this context, work done by the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Representation in Geneva were key participants to achieve the Peruvian Governments acceptation of the visit of the Special Rapporteur for Proper Housing. This internally lead to draft thematic reports, the formation of a group to encourage the visit, training on the subject, like a systematization process for the information that enabled the consolidation of the integral perspective of human rights in the collective.

In July, 2002 we received the visit of the High Commissioner of United Nations, Mary Robinson which favored a conservatory and a press conference where seven thematic and situation reports were made public about the state of human rights in the country. The same year, several meetings with ACNUR were held to discuss the perspectives of the Colombian refuge in the region and to promote the internal legislation on asylum, forced migration and refuge.

Also, in the frame of the celebration of the International Day of Solidarity with Torture Victims, we organized a work breakfast and a Press conference called "Torture and bad treatment. It's time to put promises into practice". We also disseminated a press release "Tortures and other forms of violence against children" to present the Tampere declaration signed by the International Conference against Torture and Other Forms of Violence against Children.

The visits of the special rapporteurs for the right to proper housing and the right to health, allowed to strengthen capabilities of member organizations of CNDDHH respecting ESCR issues (conceptual, norm and strategic management), and allowed to start an incidence and proposal task with the State from the follow-up and vigilance of international commitments. In this sense, CNDDHH in 2005 published the Newsletter-Report of the Special Rapporteur of United Nations for Proper Housing, which was distributed to the 66 associated organizations and other civil society networks. Likewise, the work carried out with organizations of people affected by health due to the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Health and the coordination's with the Ministry of Foreign Affaires, UNDP and human rights organizations to prepare the visit for the Special Rapporteur of migrant human rights to be held in 2006.

As a summary of the present period 2002-2005 we can conclude that the work carried out with the United Nations has been very useful to affirm agendas at national level as well as promoting dialogue initiatives with the State regarding the accomplishment of human rights international treaty's. In this sense, we have received with great expectation the ending of the process of reform of the United Nations and the creation of new spaces for participation of the civil society to consolidate and strengthen the universal system.

22. Navjyoti - Delhi Police Foundation for Correction, Deadiction and Rehabilitation (Special; 1997)

Period 2001-2004

Part I. INTRODUCTION

1. Aims And Purposes Of The Organization And Its Main Course Of Action

Navjyoti Delhi Police Foundation for Correction, Dedication and Rehabilitation is a voluntary organization registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860; in the year 1987 formed under the leadership of Dr Kiran Bedi and 17 other like minded officials of Delhi Police. The vision of the organization is to challenge the social inequalities and empower the vulnerable by enabling them to help themselves.

The objective is to organize services for individuals, groups and communities to enable them to learn and act towards community development. It works for correctional and rehabilitative measures for the criminals and Drug Addicts. It strives to promote and undertake projects related to formal and non-formal education, vocational training, health care, community development for empowerment of women, children and youth in resettlement colonies and rural areas.

2. Change that has lead to a Significant Impact on the Organization Vision And /Or Functions In Terms of Its Orientation, its Program and the Scope of its Work.

There have been two significant changes in the organization in the reporting period. First, an application was filed to change the name of the organization from Delhi Police Foundation for Correction, Dedication and Rehabilitation to Navjyoti Delhi Police Foundation as the organization by this time had broadened its horizon to not only include activities related to drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation but other interventions of holistic community development. Another significant change in the scope of work happened when the slums of Yamuna Pushta were demolished in the year 2004 and the residents with whom the organization was working for the last twenty years were relocated to the resettlement Colonies namely Bawana and Holambikalan situated in North West Part of Delhi. The interventions moved to reach out to the community in these areas thereafter.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Cooperation with the United Nations Bodies or specialized agencies in the field

The organization made a film and posters for awareness with the support of UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women). It was used as a tool imparting information on various services including knowledge on existing laws related to women's issues and other support services.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the internationally developed goals

i) Activities in line with the UN Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Actions taken by organization:

- Out of school children provided with nutrition on daily basis in the form of glucose biscuits and seasonal fruits under nutrition supplement program - 2000
- Expectant mothers given knowledge about the prenatal care by health workers – 145
- Early childhood and Elementary Education of children to mothers provided during parent teacher meetings - 256

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
Actions taken by organization:

- Education to children through formal school from class I to class V - 6000
- Children prepared for schooling through crèche program – 300
- 100 children mainstreamed to other government schools from formal school and 1500 of the gali school children in the age group of 5 to 14 years mainstreamed

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
Actions taken by the Organization:

- Women organized into Self Help Groups and micro credit program initiated - 500
- Vocational training program provided to women – 200
- Adult Education Classes organized for women – 150
- Awareness sessions conducted to promote gender equality through community meetings - 60
- Family Counseling centers provided guidance and counseling to women suffering from marital maladjustments and other marital problems including physical and mental harassment, domestic violence, dowry harassment etc.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality
Actions taken by the Organization:

- Pulse Polio Immunization Campaigns conducted – 4,569
- Pre-natal care knowledge provided to community people and expectant mothers by health workers.- 1985

Goal 5: Improved maternal health
Actions taken by the organization:

- Health Workers and teachers were trained on disseminating information on pre natal and post natal care to the community people and guiding them properly - 15
- Health Camps organized for mothers on pre-natal care and Breast Feeding - 1869

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Actions taken by the organization

- Residential treatment for drug abuse patients – 40 patients
- 650 Patients motivated for Voluntary Counseling and Test (VCT)
- Awareness campaigns regarding myths and conceptions on HIV/AIDS - 150
- Pre and Post Test Counseling of the People and children living with HIV – 85

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
Actions taken by the organization

- Awareness on drinking clean water and homemade remedies to clean water - 174
- Environment education provided by forming Environment Club and Biogas plant demonstration

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace was observed every year on 8 March. World Water Day celebrated on 22 March every year. World Health Day observed on 7April every year. 5 June celebrated as World Environment Day and 26 June as International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking ever year. 8 September was celebrated as International Literacy Day every year. World AIDS Day observed on ever year on 1 December in support of global principles.

The organization did not participate in major conferences and other United Nations meetings during the reporting period due to scarce funds available for International meetings.

23. Organization for International Economic Relations – (Special; 1973)

Period 2001-2004

I. Introduction

Founded in Vienna in 1947 by a group of distinguished personalities from different countries, all of them deeply committed to the idea of integration, the OIER has evolved to become a platform for the establishment and extension of economic and trade relations crossing all borders. The OIER looks back on a sixty-year history of successful international networking as a competent partner and a pioneer in the development and promotion of global economic processes. Extending its scope far beyond its original objective the organization has become a worldwide forum for the discussion of economic, social, scientific and political issues. Its main activities are aimed at identifying global trends and important future-oriented issues relating to sustainability, innovation, communication and mobility.

Over the years, the OIER has been recognized on frequent occasions for its achievements in the field of international cooperation. The organization has always advocated the cause of European integration and has contributed substantially to the historic transformation of the European political landscape. Always prepared to take up new challenges, the OIER will continue to play an innovative and constructive role in the worldwide dynamic process of far-reaching global economic, technological and social change in our time.

The organization is represented at numerous international meetings, symposia and events that count heads of states and governments as well as international economic and financial experts among their participants. High-ranking representatives of governments and the public administration, diplomats, office-holders of economic organizations, entrepreneurs and top managers are members of OIER.

II. Contribution of OIER to the work of the United Nations

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

October 24 - 28, 2000 - Official Visit to the United Nations"; New York
UN Secretary General Kofi Annan received the publication "50 years OIER", delegation with Dr. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria; Dr. Christoph Leitl, President of the Austrian Economic Chamber; Prof. Günther A. Granser, Chairman International Council of OIER

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

June 22 – 24, 2001 - Conference "Europa Forum-Wachau"
"Mobility and Stability in a growing Europe", organization and participation

November 21, 2001 – "Megatrends at the Beginning of the 21st Century"
Participation at conference in Vienna with Dr. Otto Wiesheu, Minister for Economy, Infrastructure and Technology in Bavaria

Publications
March 2002 - Global-Panorama „A School Across Frontiers"
March 2002 - Global-Panorama „Cultural and Social Commitment"
Special publications, information about cultural and social work, education in the United World Colleges, global principles and goals, mailing to an international distribution list

iii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

March 28-29, 2001 - EU-Conference
„Economic and Political Aspects of the Integration of Macedonia in the European Union" organization and participation, speaker: Dr. Srgjan Kerim, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Macedonia

May 14 – 19, 2001 - Official Visit to China

In a delegation with Austrian Federal President Dr. Thomas Klestil, signing of a Memoran-dum of Understanding on Cooperation between CEC-China Enterprise Confederation and OIER-Organization of International Economic Relations"; Peking, Shanghai

July 1 – 3, 2001 - European Economit Summit
Participation at the World Economic Forum's sixth annual summit, attended by some heads of state and government as well as ministers and hundreds of business executives. Main issues were the enlargement of the European Union and the crisis in the Balcan region

January 29, 2002 - "For a better World"
Exhibition in Vienna in cooperation with OIER Board members. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and Dr. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Republic of Austria, inaugurated the exhibition "For a better World" which gave an overview about the activities of the United Nations

March 12, 2002 - Official Visit of H.E. Seyed Mohammad KHATAMI,
State President of the Islamic Republic of Iran,
Participation of OIER-representatives in meetings and receptions

September 15.-17, 2002 - European Economic Summit
Participation in panel discussions, meetings and conferences with representatives of globally acting companies

September 20, 2002 - Official Visit of Zhu Ronghji, Premier of China, in Vienna/Austria, participation of OIER-representatives in meetings

January 14 -15, 2003 - Official Visit to Boris Traikovski, State President of the Republic of Macedonia
Meetings with President Traikovski and members of government in Skopje

April 15, 2003 - Round Table: European Day "EU Enlargement"
Conference organized by OIER and Economic Chamber regarding EU-enlargement, initiated by the fact that the candidate countries Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Zyprus signed the contracts.

May 2003 - 4th Vienna Globalization Forum
Meeting of NGO-experts, subjects: liberalization – regionalization – privatization

May 21 – 23, 2003 - Meeting of Heads of Central European States in Salzburg
Participation and organization

June 28 – 29, 2003 - Europa-Forum Wachau: The Future of the European Union
Conference on new chances by inner reform and enlargement

August 28 - 30, 2003 - Dialogue among Civilizations" in Ohrid, Macedonia
Participation and assistance in international conference with participants from politics (8 State presidents, minister and diplomatic corps), UNESCO, science, economics and the social field

October 22, 2003 - H.E. Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa
Invitation to a working dinner in honour of H. E. Nelson Mandela, given by Dr. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria

May 12, 2004 - "Responsible Growth in South Eastern Europe"
7th German World Bank Forum in Munich, participation in lectures, meetings, discussions

June 4 – 6, 2004 - Europe of 25 – New Prospectives for regional partnerships
Conference and roundtable, participation and assistance

October 2, 2004 - Conference „Arabia - Europe"
Participation in meetings

24. Rainforest Foundation. (Special; 1998)

Period 2002-2005

I. Introduction

i. **The mission of the Rainforest Foundation** is to support indigenous and traditional populations of the rainforest in their efforts to protect their environment and fulfill their rights by assisting them in:

-Securing and controlling the natural resources necessary for their long term well being and managing these resources in ways that do not harm their environment, violate their culture or compromise their future.
-Developing the means to protect their individual and collective rights and to obtain, shape and control basic services from the state.

ii. **Expanded areas of activities:** The mission and range of activities of the Rainforest Foundation remained the same, but underwent significant expansion in 2002 – 2003, undertaking new legal and capacity building programs. Projects supported by the Rainforest Foundation continued to be focused on indigenous organizations in the Amazon basin, and additional legal and capacity building support was provided by staff in the New York office. Projects were expanded from Brazil and Guyana to Ecuador, Peru, and Suriname, and provided funding for community initiatives regarding land titling, mapping, resource management, and capacity building.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council…

The Rainforest Foundation participated in the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York for sessions one (2002) and two (2003). The Rainforest Foundation supported the participation of partner organizations from South America, providing technical and translation support. In addition, the Rainforest Foundation followed the work of the NGO group on indigenous peoples in New York.

ii. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources

ACTIONS: (i) Provided support for 10 projects held by rainforest communities in Brazil, Guyana, Suriname, Ecuador, and Peru; (ii) Supported policy work through projects in Brazil and Guyana on indigenous rights and the environment, particularly in relation to protection of the Amazon rainforest; (iii) Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

ACTIONS: (i) Provided support for grassroots community projects in Suriname, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru, leading to protection of indigenous lands and indigenous rights to natural resources, thereby helping reduce deforestation rates.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies— especially information and communications technologies

ACTIONS: (i) Provided computers, video equipment, audiovisual equipment, internet access, and telephone services for partner organizations in Guyana, Suriname, Ecuador, and Brazil.

25. Society for Development of Services in Heliopolis, The (Special; 1997)

Report 2001-2004

Heliopolis Development Association is an NGO working for developing the local society, through the following activities:

I Education: Out of believing that Education and uplifting the level of Education institutions is the best way to put the new generations on the right track that lead to achieving their goals, the association helps in: (i) Developing the education institutions and upgrading its facilities; (ii) Providing the services needed for the activities associated with the education process (iii) Training of teachers; (iv) Developing the residential areas surrounding schools to create a better social environment for the students to allow better health, social and educational care.

II Culture: The association contributes to: (i) Establishing and running libraries (public and school libraries as well as mobile libraries), organizing cultural contests and holding conferences and workshops; (ii) Establishing museums; (iii) Establishing parks

III Health: (i) Upgrading the level of medical services in public hospitals and medical centers; (ii) Organizing medical caravans for different parts in Egypt; (iii) Launching campaigns for raising awareness about health issues (immunizations and blood donation campaigns).

IV Environment: (i) Raising public awareness about environment issues and problems among different categories of the society through providing a green corners in the libraries as well as launching environment awareness campaigns; (ii) Incorporating the environment aspect as a main element in the association policies and plans through sponsoring projects for maintaining the architectural heritage and urban designs.

V Consumers protection: (i) Organizing conferences and seminars for consumers' protection; (ii) Publishing periodicals and briefing papers on consumers protection.

VI Economic Development: (i) Cooperating with different associations and agencies to implement small enterprises in rural areas to help eliminating the problem of unemployment; (ii) Signing contracts and protocols with economic institutions to develop and invest on the resources of the association; (iii) It is worth mentioning the geographic area for the Association activities has been broaden to include Egypt as a whole and not only Cairo governorate.

The activities of the Association: The Association had carried away various projects in order to achieve its goal of developing the society, the most important among these projects are:

Suzan Mubarak Museum for children: Suzan Mubarak Museum for children is surrounded by a 13 Feddan garden. Her Excellency Suzan Mubarak is head of the board of directors and she also heads a working team of Egyptian and international experts in the fields of science, technology, history, geography, child psychology, education, environment, geology, construction, which works to make this museum a comprehensive technological and educational space which provides the child of a comprehensive framework presenting Egypt. The museum was inaugurated on 30 May 1996, and its idea is based on creating a status of interaction between the child and the humanitarian and natural elements from his surrounding environment through using all his senses and intellectual capabilities to get to know the relations between things and their environment. The child journey through the museum will allow him to discover himself and to realize that he is part of a whole and he has to be a useful part of this whole. The Museum is telling the story of Man, nature and civilization in Egypt and its development along history.

Out of Mrs. Mubarak keenness to make the museum updated with the recent world technological development, the museum was renovated in 2006 and to be developed according to the latest technology of museums in the world, and the renovation process is still going on.

Suzan Mubarak family Garden: Heliopolis Development Association, head by H. E. Mrs. Suzan Mubarak is establishing a garden that will benefit the whole family, the garden was designed following the latest electronic and entertainment technologies, its space is about 42 feddans in New Cairo Area. Establishing this garden is a distinguished activity as it encompasses social, cultural, educational and development activities, the garden has many divisions:

- Reception and the management building: It has many parts, the most important of which are: the art exhibition that demonstrates the art work made by the children in the workshops affiliated to the garden, and the theaters area as well as the administration buildings.
- The palace of discovering talents and the five senses: This part has an oval shape theater and five halls which symbolizes the five senses, so that the building has the shape of the hand. It

is a number of workshops for the children to help them to develop the skills of social interaction and intellectual creativity as well as showrooms for the children pieces of art.

- Entertainment area: It consists of a number of restaurants and entertainment areas that have the latest entertainment games.
- Children playgrounds: These playgrounds are allocated for children less than 10 years old, mounting games and entertainment games area.
- Lotus playgrounds: It is an area allocated to children less than 10 years old and it encompasses Pergola for musical bands and an open area for children games.
- Safari area: It is a small zoo that has a variety of animals and birds.
- The lake restaurant: It is a restaurant overlooking an artificial lake. The lake itself as well as a river is the place for various birds like swans and ducks.
- The Forest Restaurant: It is a restaurant designed to be part of the nature, it has fast food restaurants and bazaars to sell souvenirs of the Garden.
- The rural area: It has many workshops for textiles and weaving, where children can learn to make handmade carpets and sewing and embroidery works as well as workshops for making pots and piece of arts from palm tree leaves.
- The train: It is the main means of transportation in the garden which moves throughout the different parts of the garden.
- The Plants garden: It is an area used for cultivating different types of plants and has workshops to tell the children about different types of plants and how to take care of them and workshops about different kinds of animals and how to deal with them and take care of them.

The project of developing the 100 schools: Based on an initiative launched by H. E. Mrs. Suzan Mubarak, 1 July 2006, the Association started a project to develop 1000 school in East Cairo by the help of some Businessmen. Renovation works in 54 schools were finished in 12 September 2006 and the renovation of another 46 schools was finished in 15 September 2006, so that the total number of the schools was 100 and they had been renovated throughout 15 months. The renovation process includes the renovation of 2860 classrooms and it benefited 150 thousands students in 47 elementary schools, 29 preparatory schools, 13 high schools and 9 technical schools as well as 2 all stages schools. The renovation process is not limited to the schools' buildings only, but it includes as well training process for 1200 teacher and 1000 headmasters and 54 of the administrative staff and 120 women in the schools secretary councils. It was decided to continue the project through the following axes:

The first axes: undertaking small maintenance works during mid year vacation for the schools that are already renovated and to undertake full maintenance works for these schools during the summer vacation to guarantee maintaining its post - renovation status. The second axes: to finish the training process for all the people involved in the project by 2010. The third axes: to upgrade the technological infrastructure of these schools. The fourth axis: the most important one as it will guarantee the efficiency of the project and it is based on establish a council of secretaries for the renovated schools, 120 women joined the project to supervise the works going on in these schools which will guarantee the continuity of the project with the same efficiency. The fifth axes: related to providing health care, and is based on coordinating with the ministry of health as well as the health insurance agency to establish/ upgrade the clinics in the renovated schools and provide it with computers to have a link with the health insurance system network and in the meanwhile, the time intervals of doctors and nurses presence at schools have been prolonged to be proportionate with the number of students in each school. The sixth axes: to guarantee funding for the project of the year 2006-2007 through donations by businessmen and the insurance companies. After the success of this project in developing the schools in these needy areas it has been obvious that this project in order to be comprehensive it is a must to develop all the other services in these areas, and through coordination with other ministries, it has become clear that the government is undertaking many development projects in these areas and all their problems will come to an end during 2008. The success of the project in Cairo encouraged the association to extend it to other governorates and on the top of the Giza governorates.

Heliopolis Library: Since its inauguration in 1984, the Heliopolis Library is considered one of the pioneer libraries in the filed of cultural social and technological activities, one of the main objectives of Heliopolis library is to bring up a generation of well educated youth. The library provides them with culture in various fields as well as it helps them to develop their talents and skills as well as providing training programs for computer skills and holding workshops and seminars dealing with various topics and holding contests to train the youth on competition and creativity. There is a computer center affiliated to Heliopolis library where training programs and lectures are given to youth and children.

The Cinema Club affiliated to Heliopolis Library: This cinema club was established in 1984 and it shows Arabic and foreign movies every Friday and Saturday. There is an annual and semi annual membership in the cinema club as well as tickets for non -members to allow everybody to enjoy the shows.

The Future Library: Since its inauguration in 1994, the Future Library affiliated to the association worked hard to be a model for collective efforts that aimed at serving and developing the society on the cultural, social and educational levels. The Library had witnessed a remarkable progress in its various activities during 2004 - 2007, as about 39199 visitors had visited the library during 200, and it held 22 computer courses which benefited 326 persons, in addition to 11 language courses which benefited 3343 persons. The library also held activities that contributed to developing the child skills like UCMAS programs and intellectual development programs, the library had organized 162 courses of this kind that benefited 2324 children. The library was keen to organize seminars and workshops, as it organized 35 seminars in 2007 as well as special events to celebrate the anniversary of great intellectuals and artists, so as to introduce their models to the youth and the children to follow their models. The library managed to let the youth themselves participate in organizing the activities held by the library to train them on the culture of volunteer work, the library also cooperated with the NGOs in Heliopolis through hosting a number of NGOs activities of common interests like seminars and workshops.

Seminars Committee: This committee organized seminars dealing with different topics (political, religious, cultural, social and economic) to raise the audience awareness of the different aspects of the topics discussed in such seminars.

The Health Committee: The Association exerts serious efforts to upgrade the medical service in governmental hospitals and medical centers in Cairo, through providing them with medical equipments as well as providing medicines to poor patients, it provides donations to hospitals and patients and it organizes medical caravans and health awareness campaigns in different governorates, it organizes training courses to doctors and nurses in order to upgrade their levels and enhance their skills.

The Committee of Associations, Environment and customs protection: This committee helps raising awareness about the environment and its different issues among different categories in the society through organizing awareness campaigns or through publications. The committee provides special bags for keeping rubbish for Heliopolis inhabitants to preserve the cleanness of the district, and it plays a role in organizing a raising awareness campaign about Birds Flu through printing a publication on the disease and its symptoms, and how to prevent the infection by the virus. The ministry of Environment honored the committee while celebrating the World Environment Day in June 2007, for the Committee's distinguished effort in improving the environment and adding a touch of beauty to Heliopolis district. The Committee also played an important role in protecting customs, as it held a fair on fraud goods as well as printing many publications to identify quality products, so as to raise the customs awareness on how to differentiate between the proper goods and the fraud ones. The Committee celebrates the Day of the orphan Child in the 1st of April each year, as it invites famous singers and actors to celebrate with the orphans, and it gives gifts to the orphans as well as to the step mothers who look after those orphans.

The Committee of Heliopolis Golden Jubilee: This committee was established in 2005 to celebrate the 100 anniversary of establishing Heliopolis. The committee supervises the preparations for the festival, as well as the celebrations of the World Women Day, Spring festival as and the anniversary of Heliopolis library.

The Organization did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the development and implementation Suzan Mubarak Museum for children, - Suzan Mubarak family Garden and the project of developing the 100 schools .

26. Society for Threatened Peoples (Special; 1993)

PART I. Introduction

Society for Threatened Peoples is a human rights organization that advocates the rights of ethnic and religious minorities around the world. STP has played a major role in the United Nations by promoting the rights of indigenous peoples and by supporting the drafting of the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Therefore the main activities of STP consisted in the participation to the Commission on Human Rights, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and several Sub-Commissions. Due to some reorganization issues, the headquarters of STP were transferred from Luxemburg to Gottingen, Germany, in the year 2008.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

2001 **57th Session of the Commission on Human Rights -** From 19 March to 27 April 2001 at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Written statements:

- Racial Discrimination in Australia
- Denial of freedom of movement imposed on asylum-seekers in Germany
- Indigenous peoples in Colombia
- Violation of religious freedom in the People's Republic of China
- Violence against Tamil women in Sri Lanka
- Violations of the rights of children in Indonesia
- Human rights situation in the Russian Federation
- The European Union violation of land rights of indigenous peoples
- Human rights defenders in Indonesia

Oral statements:

- The case of Leonard Peltier and the violation of the rights of indigenous human rights defenders in the United States of America.
- Denial of minority languages in the European Union
- Human rights situation in Cyprus
- Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied territories of Palestine
- Violation of the rights of children in Sudan
- Situation of Bosnian women who were raped during the war
- Impunity in Indonesia's province Irian Jaya
- The rights to development versus indigenous rights in Malasia

53rd Session of the Sub-Commission on Human Rights - From 30 July to 17 August 2001 at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Written Statements:

- Economic, social and cultural rights of minorities living in oil producing areas
- Prevention of discrimination n d protection of indigenous peoples and minorities
- Administration of justice in East Timor
- The Kurdish minority in Syrian Arab Republic

Oral statements:

- Racial discrimination and the politics of the death penalty in the United States of America
- Protection of indigenous peoples in northern Canada
- Return of the evicted population to their villages in South-Eastern Anatolia, Turkey
- Situation of human rights defenders in the Russian Federation
- Administration of justice in the People's Republic of China

On a regular basis representatives participated in the sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in Geneva and supported the preparation of the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

2002 58th Session of the Commission on Human Rights - From 18 March to 26 April 2002 in the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Written statements:

- Failed promises of the rich countries to support the right to development
- Violation of human rights in the occupied territories of Palestine
- Situation of Human rights in Cyprus
- Violation of economic and cultural rights in Turkey
- Disappearances and summary executions in Aceh and Papua, Indonesia

- Violations of the rights of children

Representatives attended the World summit on the information Society in Geneva 17-28 February.

2003 **55th Session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and the Protection of Human Rights** - From 28 July to 15 August 2003 in the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Written statements:

- Discrimination of refugees in Australia

59th Session of the Commission on Human rights - From 17 March to 25 April 2003 in the United Nations Office at Geneva

Written statements:

- Xenophobia in the European Union
- Large dams and development
- Minority languages in Europe
- Roma children in countries applying for the European Union accession: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland
- The independence of the judiciary in the People's Republic of China
- The situation of displaced persons in Turkey
- Indigenous peoples are calling for a broader representation in the United Nations
- Violence against women in Myanmar and the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Human rights defenders in the People's Republic of China

Oral statements:

- Violation of human rights in the occupied territories of Palestine
- Impunity in Guatemala and Colombia
- Children's rights in the Russian Federation
- Displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina

We organized a Parallel Event in Geneva on April 1st, 2003, on "Human rights defenders and impunity in Papua, Indonesia". On April 2nd, 2003, we were invited to a round-table conference on "Dialogue on Human Rights in the People's Republic of China", which was once again attended by any state delegations. On April 8th, 2003, we made a statement in a Parallel Event on the "Lost generation of Chechen children in the Russian Federation".
Furthermore delegates participated in the Second Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (12-23 May, 2003) in New York, United States of America, and provided a documentary for indigenous peoples, informing about the function of the First Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The documentary was made available to the 2000 indigenous leaders attending the conference. From 28 April to 9 May 2003 a delegate participated in the 11th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in New York, United States of America.
From December 10 to 12, 2003, a representative attended a regional expert seminar in Brussels, Belgium, on the "Implementation of the Durban Program of action".

2004 **56th Session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and the Protection of Human Rights** - From 26 July to 13 August 2004 in the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Written statements:

- Question of Violations of Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms

60th Session of the Commission of Human Rights - From 15 March to 23 April 2004 in the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Written statements:

- No more impunity for war criminals in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Convention on the rights of the Child in Germany
- Minorities: The situation of Sinti and Roma in Germany
- European Union Eastern candidate countries: Women rights of the Roma minority
- Torture and other ill-treatment in Turkey
- The right to development in the People's Republic of China
- Religious intolerance in specific Middle Eastern States
- Human rights defenders in the Russian Federation
- Strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples
- The right to self-determination of the Saharawi people and the United Nations peace plan
- The plight of displaced persons in Uganda

Oral statements:

- Racism and racial discrimination in the Syrian Arab Republic
- The destruction in the Amazon threatens survival of indigenous peoples in Brazil
- Mass exodus and the plight of displaced persons in Western Sudan
- Disappearances and summary executions in the Russian Federation

More than a dozen official state delegations participated in our roundtable meeting titled "Best practices in Promoting Human Rights in China: Assessing the effectiveness of Bilateral and Multilateral Approaches", which was organized on April 6, 2004, in Geneva. A parallel briefing on Human rights in the People's Republic of China" was organized on March 31, 2004.

27. WinVisible (women with visible and invisible disabilities). (Special; 1998)

Period 2002–2005

Part 1 - Introduction

i. Aims of the organisation and main course of action.

Started in 1984 during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992), WinVisible (women with visible and invisible disabilities) is a DPO (disabled people's organisation) of women from different ethnic backgrounds, with visible disabilities such as cerebral palsy and polio, and invisible ones such as Sickle Cell Anaemia and cancer. We put forward the needs and concerns of women with disabilities from different situations and ethnic backgrounds — as mothers, immigrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women, lesbian women, pensioners, carers, and much more — and work for recognition of the contribution to society made by women with disabilities.

Our main aims are to improve the quality of life of women with disabilities, by addressing disadvantage and discrimination, and enabling women with disabilities to access their rights and entitlements; and to improve the education of intergovernmental, statutory, non-governmental and voluntary bodies, policy-makers, the public and the media about the needs and experiences of women with disabilities, resulting in, for example, improved service provision and acknowledgement of our needs and contributions. From the point of view of women with disabilities, WinVisible addresses at grassroots and policy level, the issues of: disability as an unwaged workload in an inaccessible society, a workload which is reduced through access to resources; poverty of unwaged disabled women, cuts in welfare provision, disabled women paid lower wages in the jobs we can get; lack of access to support services and opposing charges and cost-sharing for these; protection from violence; the caregiving responsibilities of disabled women and of mothers of children with disabilities; lack of access to transport; discrimination on multiple grounds – sex, disability, race and immigration status, and so on.

We gather and publicize information on these issues at the level of national, regional and local governments. We exchange information with women with disabilities' organizations we worked with at different NGO Forum women with disabilities' caucuses (e.g. Beijing 1995) such as Women with Disabilities Australia. We are known as a source of information for small disability groups internationally, through our articles and listings in Disability Awareness in Action publications and other international disability networks. Our advocacy work in the community informs our campaigning and educational work.

ii. Significant changes/impact:

As an organization established over 20 years ago, and in consultative status with ECOSOC for 10 years, our expertise was increasingly recognized by women's and mixed NGOs alike, and between 2002 and 2005, we had an increased impact year on year. Our activities to assert women with disabilities' particular views and experiences were recognized by funders, and we secured three-year funding for two projects based in the UK – a volunteer advocacy project and a refugee & asylum project – with each one enabling women with disabilities to learn new skills, provide peer support and make visible our different experiences and situations. Our network therefore expanded over the four years.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

We have monitored UN policy on disabled women/people since the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (launched 1982) and followed the progress of UN discussions, resolutions, declarations and policies being developed. Our work over the period of this report related to all these (and continues to do so). Our particular contribution has been and is to highlight the particular concerns of women with disabilities, who face discrimination distinct from men and a particular workload as carers for our families and campaigners on justice issues, particularly where the well-being and survival of our families and communities are at stake. For example:

- Our work on recognition of women with disabilities' unwaged work, anti-discrimination and poverty, which is integral to all our activities, furthered implementation of the 1995 Beijing

Platform for Action (paragraphs 206 and 209) on measuring and valuing unremunerated work in national accounts.

- We held events on United Nations Day of Disabled People each year (3 December), making reference to the current UN Declaration for the Day, and marking the anniversary of the 1984 gas disaster in Bhopal, India, the world's worst industrial disaster, highlighting the ongoing impact on health of industrial disasters and corporate pollution. (More below.)

iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Took actions addressing women's poverty and the particular situation of disabled women who have less access to resources and income, including:

- 2002 onwards: in the UK, increasingly active against charges for homecare services, which were recognized as putting some older and disabled women below the official minimum income level in the United Kingdom.

- 2002: established a working relationship with a small disabled women's group (now called SHY WOMAN DISABLED GROUP) in Shinyanga, Tanzania; and in 2003, fundraising to assist the group with a hand-propelled tricycle to enable the co-coordinator to visit members, etc.

- 2002: In the US, as member group in the Every Mother is a Working Mother Network (EMWM) participated in 'Grassroots Caregivers' Actions on the Hill' held on Capitol Hill, Washington DC, to give women a voice and educate policymakers as federal welfare "reform" reauthorization moved through Congress. The impact of WinVisible's and EMWM's work was reflected specifically in provisions exempting caregivers of children with disabilities from some workfare requirements.

- 2003: In the US, produced and distributed information that women with disabilities or who are caring for someone with a disability are eligible for welfare and exempt from punitive work requirements enacted under welfare reform.

- 2004: In the UK, held workshops on women with disabilities' statutory entitlements to benefits and other resources, and how to get them.

- 2005: In the UK, produced briefings on the detrimental impact of welfare reform on women with disabilities' quality of life and financial independence.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: All our demands and activities over the period furthered this goal. Since 2003 we have developed our expertise working with disabled women (and some men) seeking asylum from rape, torture and persecution, including persecution as disability activists. In 2003 we lobbied and published our views in the disability press on proposed sexual offences legislation in the UK and on the most effective way to protect vulnerable disabled women and girls from sexual and physical abuse.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability. Supporting and publicizing Bhopal gas survivors' demands for clean water and a clean-up of the site, and the demands of Vietnamese and US veteran/family survivors of Agent Orange. We note that these issues cannot be separated from addressing the key Goals of eradicating poverty and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

2004: Meeting with Rashida Bee (President) and Champa Devi Shukla of Bhopal Gas Peedit Mahila Stationery Karmachari Sangh (BGPMSKS - Bhopal Gas Survivors Women Stationery Workers' Union) in London following long-standing involvement with the Bhopal gas survivor organizations. (The Union was formed by women placed in a government-owned office-stationery factory as family bread-winners after many men died.)

2005: Organizing a public meeting in London with Rashida Bee to publicize the main demands of the Bhopal gas survivors: US-scale compensation, clean water and a clean-up of the site, prosecution of Union Carbide executive Warren Anderson, and equal pay in the stationery factory. Ms Bee called on all women to make "No More Bhopals!" reality.

2005: In the US, beginning a working relationship with the Vietnam Agent Orange Relief & Responsibility Campaign, later meeting Vietnamese survivors touring the US.

Restrictions on participation
Since Beijing + 5 in 2000 in New York, we have not been able to attend UN meetings due to lack of funds for this purpose, access problems presented by international travel, and health problems of our members. As people with disabilities, travel is particularly expensive because of our additional needs, including for many, the need to bring a carer with us.

28. Women in Dialogue. (Special; 1985)

Period 2001-2004

Introduction

i. Aims and purpose of the organization

Women in Dialogue (WinD) is an educational charity established to advance the education of the public through research into race and community relations with particular reference to women, and by the publication of such research. The organization focuses on women as unwaged carers in the family, in the community and on the land, and on race and community relations as a major though informal part of women's unwaged work. WinD carries out research; maintains a reference library and archives; publishes articles, fact sheets, pamphlets and audio-visual materials; hosts and organizes conferences, meetings, seminars, workshops, film and theatre shows, exhibitions; runs women's centers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London, the WinD headquarters and in the United States of America in Los Angeles, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The centers are used by women of different ethnic and social backgrounds and as a base for women-led self-help services and organizations. WinD exchanges information with individuals and organizations nationally and internationally; and over the period we worked with grassroots women's organizations in: Argentina, Guyana, Haiti, India, Ireland, Peru, The Philippines, Scotland, Spain, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, United States of America and Wales.

ii. Significant changes and impact over the period of the report are:

Establishment of new organizations and expansion of activities by and for women seeking asylum and refugee women at WinD's Crossroads Women's Centre in London. Most notably the self-help All African Women's Group of women seeking asylum formed and began to meet regularly, and two new projects, Asylum from Rape and a Disability Refugee Project were started. The Crossroads Theatre Group began in London with volunteers and users at the centre scripting their own plays based on their experiences. International networking since our participation in Beijing + 5 Conference in 2000 also expanded considerably. The increased activity meant increased publicity for the Center, more women coming forward to volunteer, and a high volume of communication with women internationally, including visitors. WinD got funding to start a new project with schools in London. We started a fortnightly playgroup for under-fives to coincide with self-help meetings of women seeking asylum held at the Center.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations.

i. Participation in the work of Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

20-21 September 2002, UNICEF/WABA Colloquium on "HIV and Breastfeeding", Arusha, Tanzania: as observer and in order to keep members of our international network informed about the discussions on this issue.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

2001: Acting on reports from Kaabong Women's Organization (KWO) that women and children in northern Uganda were not getting food aid despite the drought and famine, WinD alerted World Food Program (WFP) Headquarters in Rome to take action.

2002: In partnership with KWO, met with WFP officers in Kampala, Uganda, to emphasize the needs of breastfeeding mothers, pre-school children, pregnant women and elderly widows, whose unremunerated contributions were not recognized by WFP and who were therefore not priorities for food aid aimed to help people who were "productive".

2001 - 2004: Regularly called attention to the decisions in the Beijing Platform for Action 1995 regarding measuring and valuing unremunerated work in national accounts, researched methods of implementation, for example, meeting with time-use experts, and provided information on how these decisions have been implemented at government, NGO and grassroots level in order to encourage further implementation. For example, the economic value of housework and housewives' entitlement to social security is recognized in the new Venezuelan Constitution. Another instance was the multi-racial Every Mother Is a Working Mother (EMWM) Network of low-income women in the United States of America, of which WinD is fiscal sponsor. EMWM pressed for their unremunerated work of raising children and caring for older people, people with disabilities and others, to be measured and valued in the implementation of policies on welfare and other benefits. In line with the International Year of Volunteers 2001, WinD highlighted the economic and social value of volunteering on which our Centers depend for their activities. In 2004 WinD was consultant to Red Thread in Guyana on designing and analyzing a time-use survey, a first for Guyana, undertaken by its grassroots members. It has caught the interest of the

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

2001 - 2004: WinD's Centers in London and Philadelphia, United States of America are bases for a Breastfeeding Initiative which provided advocacy, written information, workshops and speakers on the benefits of breastfeeding, and publicizing the International Labour Organization's Maternity Protection Convention and the World Health Organization's International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.

iii. Initiatives undertaken in support of internationally agreed development goals.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. WinD raised funds to support self-help activities including income generation and food security as follows:

India: Chhattisgarh Women's Organization, a rural self-help group of Dalit and Tribal women, to support their work building grain banks, rebuilding their livelihoods and communities after floods, organizing farming co-operatives and their own micro-credit scheme.

Peru: To support Centro de Capacitación para Trabajadoras del Hogar, an organization of domestic workers, primarily rural Indigenous women on very low or even no wages.

Uganda: For Kaabong Women's Organization (KWO) to build a fence (2004) to protect its orchard, grown on land reclaimed by the women from the semi-desert and a scarce source of fresh nutrition for women and children. Wrote to the Ugandan Minister for Water to keep the government's promise to KWO to deepen 16 boreholes, which would provide accessible clean water and relieve women of a long dangerous walk to dig for muddy water in a dry river bed.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Provided information on resources available to destitute and low-income women – welfare benefits, hardship grants, housing, free meals and help applying for these. Contributed to briefings and fact sheets on poverty in relation to asylum seekers, children, prostitution, food security, health, pensioners and single mothers. Arranged for recycled computers to get to network groups in the global South. Regularly updated our resource sheet of foundations and agencies which give funds or technical assistance to low-income groups in the South.

Goal 3 - Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women. WinD's women's centers provided office and meeting space, access to communications and technology, and training, for women's organizations working on issues to promote women's empowerment: asylum from rape, torture and persecution, breastfeeding, disability, child custody, environmental devastation, food security, homelessness, immigration, impact of war and military spending on women and children, lesbian women's rights, pay equity, payment for caring work, poverty, prostitution, racism, sexual violence, Third World debt, women in prison, welfare reform. WinD dealt with questions from the media and provided speakers to universities, community events, etc. It organized opportunities at the London Center for grassroots women whose achievements and experiences are little known to be heard and to be in touch with each other, such as: international meeting (April 2001) with representatives of women's organizations in our network; report (September 2001) from the Housewives Union in Argentina on women's survival efforts in response to the economic collapse; hosted in International Women's Week (March 2004) an African Women's Day and a press conference on sweated and slave labor; piloted the anti-racist anti-sexist 'Put Yourself in Our Shoes' schools project (June 2004) for African women seeking asylum to speak about their experiences to young people. WinD was fiscal sponsor for a United States of America speaking tour (November 2004) enabling Nora Castanera, President of Banmujer (Women's Development Bank) in Venezuela to report on grassroots women-led community initiatives.

Goal 4 - Reduce Child Mortality and Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health. As well as facilitating the work on breastfeeding, WinD's Centers were bases for workshops and accessible information on a range of health issues, and in London for a free homeopathic clinic.

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability. Circulated information from women in India (2003) and Uganda (2004) highlighting the impact of climate change on women and girls' unwaged work, as the growing burden of finding scarce fuel and water, growing food in conditions of drought and soil erosion, and rebuilding communities after disasters such as floods befalls them. Started research into non-polluting and labor-saving technology e.g. solar cookers.

29. Women's National Commission. (Special; 1997)

Period 1997-2000

Part 1 - Introduction:

i) Aims and Purpose: The Women's National Commission (WNC) is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland umbrella body that aims to ensure that women's views are taken into account by the Government and are heard in public debate. Its 75 member organizations (and over 50 associate members) cover a wide and diverse range of women's interest and activities across the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in total representing some eight million women. The member organizations are drawn from the major political parties, trade unions, religious groups, professional associations, voluntary bodies, ethnic minority groups and lobbyists for women's equality. To achieve its aim of bringing the voice of women into our government, the WNC operate through a website, regular newsletters and information to partners, consultation exercises, meetings with our government officials and facilitating working groups on Health and International issues.

ii) Expanded Areas of Activities: While its broad aims and objectives, as well as the nature of it's activities remain the same, WNC has included violence Against Women, Muslim Women, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) and initiated and supported the United Kingdom's Gender Expert Group on Trade (established to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into Government trade policy and to increase the understanding of the gender aspects of trade) in its work remit and suspended work on science and health in order to focus more resources in the aforementioned priority areas. As recommended by the review undertaken during the period 1997-1998, WNC membership has increased from 75 to 300 member organizations. As a result, our networks and outputs have expended.

Part 2 - Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/ or conferences and other United Nations meetings

As aforementioned, the WNC facilitated its own International Working Group (IWG) consisting of many active international organizations and individuals, many of whom were affiliated to Economic and Social Council and participated fully in United Nations activities. Key work of the IWG included preparation for the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) at the United Nations headquarters, New York, scrutiny and monitoring of Government implementation of international commitments e.g. Beijing Platform for Action and the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and implementing UNSCR 1325 through the establishment of a subcommittee on 1325. Through the activities of the IWG and its subcommittees, the our Government delegation had attended and played an active role in Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) participation at the CSW and CEDAW Committee hearings for example:

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW): As is customary every year, the WNC attended and played a vital role in CSW since it attained special consultative status in 1997. Our delegation had been led by the WNC Chair or one of our commissioners. The WNC took the lead coordinating role for UK NGOs attending CSW and had excellent links with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO). Each year, our CSW activity included: (i) facilitating a pre-CSW meeting of NGOs and the official delegation; (ii) ongoing coordination on CSW preparations and process with a number of our government departments; (iii) with our CSW working group, made detailed preparations for a CSW side event, often held with an NGO partner organization; (iv) preparations for, and drafting of, an oral statement was given at CSW; (v) coordinated daily morning evening briefings between official United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland delegation and UK NGOs; (vi) helped with preparations and planning of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Ambassador's Reception for UK NGOs; (vii) facilitated a post-CSW event of NGOs and the our official delegation; (viii) ongoing support to our government towards mainstreaming and implementing the Agreed Conclusions each year.

45th session on CSW, 6 – 16 March 2001, United Nations Headquarters, New York: WNC organized a side event called "Rights, Rites and Writing Wrongs", which focused on female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/FGC). This seminar highlighted examples of good practice in the area of FGM in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and used these as a stepping stone to explore the barriers that face those working in the FGM field and consider how these barriers maybe broken down. The event was chaired by WNC Chair, Baroness Christine Crawley, followed by presentations from panelists from the government and the NGO sector. The event concluded with questions and answers, and a report of the event was made available on our website shortly after.

World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Intolerance, 31 August – 7 September 2001, Durban South Africa: WNC was represented at this conference and produced a statement which was presented by WNC Commissioner Indira Patel OBE.

46th session CSW, 4-15 March 2002, United Nations Headquarters, New York: WNC held an expert panel side event focusing on poverty as a cause and effect of women's access to sexual health services over the lifetime. The panel was chaired by WNC Chair, Baroness Christine Crawley, and the panelists were: (i) Mandana Hendessi, Policy and Campaigns Director at the YWCA, who spoke about teenage parents and the poverty trap; (ii) Anne Weyman OBE, Chief Executive of Platform for Action, who spoke about service provision of sexual health information; the sexual health of women in particular those of middle aged women and (iii) Julia Cole, Development director at the Pannell Initiative for Women's Health, who spoke about issues of sexuality and women in mid and later life.

47th session on CSW, 3-14 March 2003, United Nations Headquarters, New York: In 2003, WNC organized another expert panel, on Violence Against Women (VAW), which showcased the work NGOs are doing both in the UK and internationally. Annette Lawson presented Women's Aid's (England) ground breaking "Woman speak project", which allowed survivors of domestic violence to use the Internet to talk to Members of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Parliament, thus giving lawmakers a crucial insight into this hidden problem. Professor Liz Kelly talked about the work CWASU (the Child and Women Abuse Studies Unit) has done with British Council funding in Ghana, Chile and Jordan; and Abigail Tukulu of the Mother's Union spoke about the work she had done in south Africa to mobilize community support for survivors of domestic violence in isolated villages, where it is almost impossible for women to leave. The event this year was developed to link CSW's two themes – violence and information technology (IT) – to demonstrate how violence could be tackled using both hi-tech and low-tech methods. During CSW, we arranged a video-link back to the Minister for Women in our country on International Women's Day, where a debate on CSW issues took place with experts in the country and those NGOs attending CSW in New York.

48th session of CSW, 1–12 March 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York: In 2004, the WNC organized one of the most successful NGO side events at the United Nations to highlight the relative progress, or lack of it, in implementing SCR 1325. Called "1325 On Trial" it was in the format of a mock trial, with one side detailing what progress had been made, and the other, describing how little progress had been made. It involved an international panel of participants, including Isha Dyfan from Sierra Leone as the "trial" Judge, Lily Thapa from Nepal, Ambassador Hattie Babbitt from the United States of America, Senator Mobina Jaffer from Canada, Noeleen Heyzer from Malaysia and Executive Director of United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and others. Following summation, a series of recommendations were made by the Judge based on evidence heard at the mock tribunal. These recommendations were delivered to the former Secretary-General, Kofi Annan the following day and published on our website shortly after. It was at CSW this year that the WNC and UK NGOs and organizations were instrumental in helping and supporting the first delegation of Iraqi women back at CSW, following the ongoing events from the previous year.

United Nations conference on Trade and Development XI Eleventh session of the Conference, 13-18 June 2004, Sao Paulo, Brazil: WNC member and past interim Chair, Annette Lawson attended the roundtable representing the Gender Expert Group on Trade from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and was a key speaker at the special session panel on gender and trade.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at headquarters.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325: WNC Chair, Baroness Margaret Prosser met with the Canadian Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Alan Rock, to examine ways that we could work together on promoting and progressing implementation of 1325. The result was a joint event on women, peace and security with the Canadian High Commission in London, with discussions and presentations from a panel of experts who included, Senator Mobina Jaffer, Chair of the Canadian Committee on Women Peace and Security; Joan Ruddock, Labour Member of Parliament and Vice Chair for the Associate parliamentary Group on the Future of Afghanistan; Samantha Reynolds, former United Nations Habitat Programme manager in Afghanistan; Zarin Hainsworth, Director of Baha'i Office for the Advancement of Women; and Margaret Prosser, Chair of WNC. WNC continued to provide and share advice with our international NGO partners in the country; also liaising and responding to requests for information, from the Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, including in relation to the seminar they co-hosted with Canada in January 2004, followed by a second seminar which was co-hosted with Canada, Chile and the NGO Working Group.

Beijing +10: In preparation for Beijing+10, WNC developed a simple publication for women, highlighting the anniversary of the 4th World conference, but also aimed at raising awareness of the Beijing conference and what it means to women in the United Kingdom. Called "Having it all?" the brochure set out in very simple terms, what the Platform for Action was about, and what women called for under each of the "Strategic Objectives". The brochure was widely disseminated at conferences including (CSW 49 in 2005) and events as well as being distributed to all our partners for further dissemination to their contacts. The result was that awareness of the Platform for Action was considerably increased.

30. Women's World Banking (WWB), (Special 1987)

Period 2004-2007 (wrong period – should cover 2003-2006)

Part 1. Introduction—WWB's Organizational Aims and Transformation

Women's World Banking (WWB) is a global network of 54 top-performing microfinance institutions and banks in 30 countries, committed to eradicating poverty and promoting gender equality by serving and empowering women as entrepreneurs, leaders and change agents. To reach this goal, the WWB Global Team provides ongoing advisory services and facilitates new product development, market research, local and global commercial funding, knowledge exchanges and workshops, publications and the improvement of microfinance policy.

Following a leadership transition of a new CEO in 2006, WWB has experienced rapid change. A comprehensive review of the organization and industry has led to WWB's 2008-2010 strategic plan, which has guided the organization through years of high impact and positive change, specifically aimed at being the pre-eminent voice for women in microfinance. The report below primarily describes the outputs of WWB's work from 2004 through 2007. Briefly stated, WWB's objectives during this period were to:

- Support high potential MFIs and banks in leading a major expansion of retail capacity, outreach and responsive financial services to low-income women.

- Build women's leadership in the WWB network and advance low-income women's economic access, participation and power.
- Leverage WWB network leadership to increase our role in shaping financial sector policies, capital markets and financial services that work for the majority.
- Mobilize and disseminate the knowledge and messages of the WWB network—to increase our contributions to the microfinance industry.
- Reinforce the systems and infrastructure that strengthen WWB as an engine for growth, learning, innovation and change.
- Build organizational and financial strength, efficiency and effectiveness of WWB global.

Part 2 - Contribution of WWB to the Work of the United Nations

Each implemented service and/or activity is based around WWB's mission, vision and strategic objectives. Initiatives undertaken by WWB are in clear support of the internationally agreed upon development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MGD) under Goal 1: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and Goal 3 to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. WWB has specific correlating actions aimed at helping achieve the UN global development agenda for the 21st century. Below each action is listed 1) by participation in UN conferences and meetings, and 2) by specific MDG targets, categorized into WWB's four functional areas of direct services: Products and Technical Assistance; Capital Markets; Lateral Learning and External Communications; and Market Insight and Policy.

2.1 Participation in UN Conferences and Meetings

2004:

- GVEP/United Nations Development Programme Workshop on Consumer Lending and Microfinance.
- United Nations Year of Microcredit opening events. New York, New York.
- "AFMIN Best Practice and General Assembly: Increasing Microfinance Effectiveness and Outreach in Africa, December 3 to 10 in Bamako, Mali." Conference served as a platform to launch the 2005 United Nations Year of Microcredit in Africa. WWB supported AFMIN in planning, content preparation and facilitation.

2005:

- "Expert Group +10, April 2005, New York, New York." The meeting focused on building an agreed upon statement on key principles and practices in financial systems that work for the majority as an input to the UN International Year of Microcredit Blue Book process. WWB created the group and facilitated the meeting.
- Six WWB Board Members served as Advisors to the UN Year of Microcredit and five of them received awards recognizing their leadership in the industry.
- Events WWB attended that were supported by the UN Year of Microcredit: WWB Asia Society Annual Microfinance Event, Mexican Government for UN Year of Microcredit Event, Year of Microcredit "Blue Book" Conference, IDB Remittances Event, IDB Rural Lending Conference, IDB Remittances Forum, IDB Microfinance Forum, Sanabel Conference in Morocco, USAID Policy Forum in Morocco, Mexican Ministry of Economy Microfinance Fund for Women Annual Conference, Year of Microcredit High Level Microfinance Meeting in Paris, KfW New Partners in Development Conference in Frankfurt, CARE Microfinance Conference in India.

- Article written by WWB, published by UNCDF in newsletter: Microfinance Matters: http://www.uncdf.org/english/microfinance/pubs/newsletter/pages/2005_10/news_investors.php

2006:

- Meeting with UNIFEM officials; representatives from Africa. Berlin, Germany.
- Panel discussion at UN Headquarters: International Women's Day: Women in decision-making: Meeting challenges, creating change. 8 March 2006 – New York
- UNCDF Conference on Financial Inclusion in Africa. Dakar, Senegal - 5 and 6 June, 2006

2007:

- Meeting with representatives from DANIDA, coordinator of the MDG 3 Campaign. Stockholm, Denmark.
- Panel discussion at UN Headquarters: International Women's Day: Ending Impunity for Violence against Women and Girls, 8 March 2007 – New York.
- High-Level Conference: WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AS SMART ECONOMICS: A Dialogue on Policy Options. Berlin, Germany – February 2007.
- Meeting with HRH Princess Maxima of the Netherlands; UN Advisors Group on Inclusive Financial Sectors coordinated by UNCDF – The Hague, The Netherlands.
- Meeting with Executive Secretary of the UNCDF. New York.

Part 2.2 Initiatives Undertaken by WWB in Support of Millennium Development Goals

MDG Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Actions:

1 Product Development and Technical Assistance

Microfinance Product and Service Development, Customer Delight, Formalization, and Organizational Effectiveness: WWB assists network MFIs to stimulate innovations and diversification in microfinance products and services by conducting detailed market research, actual product, design and roll-out of products and services. In addition, WWB helps network members to formalize into regulated banks and to improve management and organizational structures.

- 2004: 17 market research and formalization studies completed

29 new products developed

4 trainings completed

- 2005: 20 market research and formalization studies completed

10 new products developed

6 management trainings completed

- 2006: 15 market research and formalization studies completed

10 new products developed

7 management trainings completed

- 2007: 21 market research and formalization studies completed

12 new products developed

7 management trainings completed

2 Capital Markets

Promoting Financial Growth, Sustainability and Financial Risk Management: WWB helps network members to access commercial capital on favorable terms from local and international sources. In addition, WWB provides financial advisory services and a Loan Guarantee Program (LGP) to encourage local commercial banks to lend to our network of MFIs. In addition, as of 2005, WWB has conducted financial risk management training for more than 213 participants from 105 different MFIs in 9 unique workshops. Also, in 2007, we launched the WWB first ever microfinance equity fund.

- 2004: 9 negotiation and loan arrangement assistance
- 2005: 13 negotiation and loan arrangement assistance; totaling $2,780,000
- 2006: 4 negotiation and loan arrangement assistance; totaling $2,780,000
- 2007: 6 negotiation and loan arrangement assistance; totaling $6,875,000

3 Development, Lateral Learning and External Communications

Lateral Learning: With WWB's tracking of innovative knowledge and trends within its network and industry, WWB creates platforms to share these innovations through a schedule of workshops, trainings, technical exchanges and e-learning. WWB's Lateral Learning series is the world's only global, interactive platform for peer to peer exchange in microfinance.

- 2004: 10 workshops with 347 Participants - 10 technical exchanges
- 2005: 12 workshops with 640 Participants - 10 technical exchanges
- 2006: 14 workshops with 1,000 Participants - 4 technical exchanges
- 2007: 12 workshops with 728 Participants - 9 technical exchanges

External Communications: WWB places high importance on our innovative research findings and ability to disseminate knowledge throughout the industry. In addition, the new branding campaign uses images of our women clients and stories to better highlight the work of the WWB network.

- 2004: 8 new publications; 15 speaking engagements
- 2005: 19 new publications; 10, 500 distributed; 5 speaking engagements
- 2006: 39 new publications; 14,000 distributed; 8 speaking engagements
- 2007: 12 new publications; 13,000 distributed; 4 speaking engagements

4 **Market Insight and Policy:** The WWB network serves as a catalyst for innovation and policy reform throughout the microfinance industry. WWB works with network leaders to build country strategies and policy change agendas and actions by creating strategic alliances across sectors and influencing policy.

- 2004: 9 sector impact activities - 5 consensus building processes facilitated, 6 policy change/legal advocacy, 5 countries catalyst for bank entry
- 2005: 16 sector impact activities - 5 consensus building processes facilitated, 6 policy change/legal advocacy, 5 countries catalyst for bank entry
- 2006: 20 sector impact activities - 4 consensus building processes facilitated, 7 policy change/legal advocacy activities, 4 new strategic alliances, 5 countries catalyst for bank entry
- 2007: 12 sector impact activities - 1 consensus building processes facilitated, 2 policy change/legal advocacy activities, 2 new strategic alliances, 7 countries catalyst for bank entry

MDG Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Actions:

Gender Research Projects: These projects enable network members to attract more women clients, to design better products and to modify products more suitable for women.

- 2006: 2 gender based research projects
- 2007: 6 gender based research projects

Microinsurance Products: While some WWB network members provide a range of insurance products, only 3% of microinsurance worldwide deals with health. Therefore, WWB strategy for 2008-10 has an explicit focus on developing effective models for health insurance.

- 2006 1 introduction of new maternity loan for women

1,000 women in first six months
4 new life insurance products

- 2007: 1 pilot study on client and health needs

Marketing and Customer Delight: Outreach and Empowerment: Marketing and customer delight campaigns help MFIs position themselves as the providers of choice for women clients and help clients assess needed product information. WWB offers trainings for staff on clients, gender, respect and customer satisfaction and impact evaluation.

- 2006: 5 gender empowerment trainings and projects
- 2007: 4 gender empowerment trainings and projects

Women's Leadership Development Program: In partnership with the Wharton Center for Leadership and Change Management at the University of Pennsylvania, this program focuses on building the future women leaders of the microfinance industry through a five-day course in Women's Leadership Development and an annual Women's Leadership Development workshop and technical exchange.

- 2006: 23 participants in Wharton course from 11 network countries
- 2007: 32 participants in Wharton course from 11 network countries

23 workshop participants
8 exchange participants

Publications and Speaking Engagements about Gender:

- 2005: 2 gender publications

5 gender speaking engagements

- 2006: 1 gender publication

5 gender speaking engagements

- 2007: 3 gender publications

4 gender speaking engagements

Part 3. Conclusion

The strategic plan developed four years ago has helped WWB support the internationally agreed upon development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MGD) under Goal 1: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and Goal 3 to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. WWB can report with pride its considerable accomplishments from 2004 to 2007. Looking forward, with steadfast partners like the UN alongside the organization, WWB will continue to serve its network members and ensure that the microfinance sector maintains a focus on low-income women as clients, leaders and innovators.

31. World Energy Council- WEC (Special; 1952)

Period 2000-2003

PART I Introduction

The World Energy Council (WEC) is the foremost multi-energy organization in the world today. WEC has Members Committees in over 90 countries, including most of the largest energy-producing and energy consuming countries. Established in 1923, the organization covers all types of energy including coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear, hydro, and renewable, and is UN-accredited, non-governmental, non-commercial and non-aligned. WEC is a UK-registered charity headquartered in London. WEC Services Limited was established in 2001 as the incorporated trading subsidiary of WEC. WEC's mission is "To promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all people". This mission is carried out through the Objects, which were approved at WEC's founding in 1924 and modified over the years to adapt to the changing energy industry and the changes within WEC. WEC's objects as they exist today are to promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all people, by:

- Collating data about and undertaking and promoting research into the means of supplying and using energy having, short and long term, the greatest social benefit and the least harmful impact on the natural environment, and publishing or otherwise disseminating the useful results of such research;
- Undertaking actions, including but not limited to the holding of Congresses, workshops and seminars, to facilitate such supply and use of energy; and
- Collaborating with other organizations in the energy sector with compatible goals.

WEC operates in three-year cycles. It is governed by the Executive Assembly and has a board of trustees (Officers Council) and three Standing Committees: Programmes, Studies and Communications & Outreach.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

1. WEC completed its work as an establishing institution of the World Energy Assessment (WEA), a joint report of WEC, the UN Development Programme and the UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs, in June 2000. The final report was presented to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in mid September.

2. The WEA was the basis of the Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD) that took place in April 2001. WEC was one of three industry groups (along with the International Chamber of Commerce and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development) invited to serve as a CSD organizing partner.

3. During 2001, a collaboration of with UN Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) was initiated to gather data available on biomass energy in Africa.

4. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002 a WEC delegation participated in the following events:

August 26-28: Various bilateral meetings with business groups and government delegations.

August 29: Official Summit Side Event: "Significant Issues in Energy & Sustainable Development". Tony del Rosario spoke and introduced the WEC/FIRST Magazine Global report on Sustainable Energy.

August 30: Tony del Rosario chaired a major panel discussion on "Access to Energy as an Essential Element of Sustainable Development" as part of a one-day event sponsored by IEA, UNEP, and Eskom.

September 1: A Business Day, hosted by Business Action for Sustainable Development (BASD). As a BASD partner, WEC was heavily involved in this one-day event. Emad El Sharkawi chaired a panel on "Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources". Tony del Rosario presented a keynote address at a session on "Making Markets and Globalization Work for All".

5. During 2003, the partnership with UNDESA and UNDP remain